

FBIS-SOV-86-035
Friday
21 February 1986
Vol III No 035 Supp 038

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY CONGRESSES

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 035 Supp 038

21 February 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY CONGRESSES

Mozhayev Reports on Leningrad 5-Year Plan [Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Jan]	0 1
Sakalauskas Addresses Lithuanian Congress [Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA 26 Jan]	0 8
Latvian Chairman Reports on 5-Year Plan [Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 26 Jan]	0 25
Grishkyavichyus Speech at Lithuanian Congress [Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA 26 Jan]	0 36
Slyunkov Closing Speech at Belorussian Congress [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 1 Feb]	0 38
Vayno Speaks at Estonian Communist Party Meeting [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 1 Feb]	0 40

MOZHAYEV REPORTS ON LENINGRAD 5-YEAR PLAN

WA180817 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on report by P.P. Mozhayev at the 25 January 27th CPSU Leningrad Oblast Conference: "Labor Initiative and Creative Quest for the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Comrade delegates: At this time, when our entire country is preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, Leningraders' attention is focused on pre-congress documents of enormous political importance, as approved by and offered for national discussion by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, the speaker said.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 is fully in accord with the principled line established by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the provisions of the new edition of the party program. Everything that it is planned to do in the economy and in the social sphere is imbued with concern for the individual. Steady improvement in the material and cultural living standard of the people has been and remains the main aim of party economic strategy. In the Draft Basic Guidelines specific and clear-cut aims are defined for Leningrad City and oblast. In the upcoming period it is necessary to make better use of the scientific and production potential created in the region in order to accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve the efficiency of the country's national economy and build up production only by means of retooling and reconstruction at existing enterprises, the extensive use of modern technologies, flexible automated systems and robot technology, and the deepening of specialization and the development of intersector production facilities and improving labor productivity, achieving a decrease in the number of work places. The comprehensive development of Leningrad City and Oblast must be interlinked.

Experience in the practical resolution of tasks along these most important avenues, the speaker emphasized, is available to us. Work on further improving efficiency in all sectors of Leningrad's national economic complex and implementation of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" territorial-sector program have become the core of political and organizational activity by the Leningrad party organization aimed at implementing the party's principled course toward accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

As we pursue this line during the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to switch production onto a predominantly intensive path of development and achieve a cardinal improvement in labor productivity and on this basis increase the rates of economic growth. During the new 5-year plan, in industry in Leningrad City and Oblast it is necessary to create a number of major automated production facilities and hundreds of flexible automated shops, sections and lines, and introduce dozens of automated design systems and automated systems for production management and for technological processes. The most advanced equipment and latest technology will be introduced at preferential rates. The inventory of industrial robots will be doubled, reaching 8,000, and the number of NC machine tools and mechanisms will increase by a factor of 1.6.

The task has been set for at least a 4-percent growth rate in labor productivity, as a minimum, by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan; the figure for machine building is 5 percent. Some 90 percent of the improvement in labor productivity must be insured through raising the technical level of production.

Achieving these crucial goals will require a qualitative transformation of the economy's material-technical base.

During the current 5-year plan the reconstruction of many main and auxiliary production facilities, shops and sections will be completed at the Kirovskiy Zavod, Elektrosila and Nevskiy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenin associations. New capacities will be commissioned at the Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, Kirishinefteorgsintez, Fosforit and a number of other associations.

The consistent reconstruction of production facilities and active retooling will make it possible to start up production of many kinds of output that meet the most up-to-date requirements. For the 5-year-plan as a whole, within industry it is intended to develop about 1,500 new types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, instruments and means of automation and mechanization.

The "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Leningrad City and Leningrad Oblast for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000" assigns a key role to machine building. Already during the current 5-year plan it is necessary to increase machine-building and metalworking output by more than 30 percent.

The main task for the sector is to switch more rapidly to the production of new generations of machines and equipment capable of supporting the introduction of progressive technologies, and to reduce materials intensiveness and increase the return on capital.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the enterprises of Leningrad will supply for the national economy more than 800 powerful quarry excavators, 300 overhead traveling cranes and special cranes, and also 500 gantry cranes, 260 escalators, more than 1,000 passenger cars for the subway and other output essential for the country.

In the development of machine building a great deal depends on the machine-tool builders, in whose hands are found the important levers for the renewal of production. During these years output from Leningrad's machine-tool building will increase by a factor of 1.5.

One subject of special concern is the development of machine building for agriculture. Designers at the Kirovskiy Zavod Association have now developed the K-701M tractor, which is distinguished from the tractor currently being produced by its better operating characteristics. Tractor builders now face the task of completing more rapidly reconstruction of the Tractor Production Association, so that the country will be receiving the first of the new series-produced model by 1988.

The capacities recently introduced at the Sosnovoborskiy Machine-Building Plant will make it possible during this 5-year-plan to increase the output of fodder-production and fodder-processing mechanisms needed by livestock farmers by a factor of 1.5.

As before, Leningraders face major tasks in further increasing their contribution to the country's Energy Program. They must produce reactor equipment with a total capacity of almost 20 million kilowatts, which is 1.7 times more than deliveries during the 11th 5-Year-Plan. Production of standardized, highly economical turbines and generators for hydropower and thermal power stations will be continued.

Priority importance will also be attached to the development of computer equipment, instrument building, and electronics and electrotechnics as catalysts of scientific and technical progress.

During the 12th 5-Year-Plan Leningrad's ship builders will be focusing their efforts on implementing the program to build new-generation ships, including ships for the country's nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet, and installations for surveying and recovering oil and gas from the continental shelf.

Sectors in the chemical industry will be extensively developed. More complete refining of petroleum will be achieved through the commissioning of a powerful complex at the Kirishinefteorgsintez Association to produce lubricating oils and paraffins. The production of high-quality electrode coke [elektroodnyy koks] from oil shale will be organized for the first time in the world in Slanets city. During the 5-year-plan the volume of household chemicals will be considerably increased.

On all sectors the quality of output at its technical level are acquiring decisive significance. Guided by the demands of the party Central Committee, it is essential everywhere to draw up and adopt comprehensive measures to insure a sharp improvement in results from work done in the this direction.

The ispolkoms of the Leningrad oblast and Leningrad City soviets of workers' deputies, in accordance with assignments from the party obkom bureau, must draw up a specific program for improving the quality of output, taking into account proposals from the labor collectives, workers, specialists and scientists, and additionally including them in the plans for comprehensive economic and social development during the 12th 5-Year-Plan. In light of CPSU Central Committee instructions, provision has been made for almost doubling the proportion of highest-category-quality industrial output in Leningrad during the 5-year-plan, and this must be regarded as a minimum.

Having noted the importance of work done to improve the forms and methods of management and of the need everywhere to make use of experience that has been gained, the speaker went on to deal with problems of developing the agro-industrial complex.

The party has set the target during the 12th 5-Year-Plan of achieving significant production growth and reliable supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials for the country. Workers in the oblast's agro-industrial complex face crucial tasks. Within the overall balance of required foodstuffs, there must be steady growth in locally produced output. It is envisaged that in 1990 the following production targets will be met; milk, 1.08 million tons; meat, 270,000 tons; potatoes, 800,000 tons, vegetables, 515,000 tons; grain 130,000 tons; and eggs, 2.12 billion.

It is planned on the basis of consistent assimilation of scientifically substantiated farming and livestock-farming systems to obtain from each hectare at least 27 quintals of grain, 170 quintals of potatoes, 340 quintals of vegetables, 450 quintals of root crops for fodder, and 50 quintals of hay from perennial grasses; and in terms of yield from dairy cattle, to reach 4,000 kilograms of milk per cow per annum. For the oblast as a whole, fodder production per unit head of cattle should be 25 quintals of fodder units. A qualitatively new approach and a focus on high results are also essential in the work of the partners among rural workers -- the collectives servicing the procurement, processing, construction, trade and transportation enterprises and organizations.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan, in the food industry production growth of 8 percent is planned. Provision has been made for the implementation of measures to retool enterprises on the basis of supplying them with flowlines and equipment insuring the comprehensive processing of raw materials and the output of high-quality products.

An important role is assigned to the Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee and the rayon associations in focusing the efforts of all sectors in the agro-industrial complex on obtaining high final results, on the basis of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program.

The task of developing the production of consumer goods and the services sphere and providing people with all they need for life and fruitful labor has been defined as one of the Basic Guidelines. It is precisely on this that the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000 is focused. The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Leningrad City and oblast during the 12th 5-Year Plan has provision for a 12-percent increase in the production of consumer goods. The output of cultural and everyday and domestic goods will grow at preferential rates (20 percent).

A major role in expanding the production of high-quality consumer goods is assigned to light industry, where during these years a serious restructuring must take place on the basis of reconstruction and retooling of Leningrad's sector enterprises, improvements in labor organization and working conditions, everyday conditions for workers, and stabilization of personnel.

Consumer services will be considerably improved and a significant expansion is planned in the range of various kinds of user-fee services essential for Leningraders. Quality will improve.

The ispolkoms of the local soviets must make more complete use of their rights to coordinate this work and strengthen the links between industry and trade, and show greater initiative and persistence in involving enterprises, regardless of their administrative subordination, in the production of consumer goods and the provision of all kinds of services.

The chief ways of improving the work of transportation during the new 5-year plan remain the interlinked development of all kinds of transportation, improved coordination and rational utilization. As in other sectors of the economy, it is essential to accelerate the development and introduction of advanced technology and equipment.

During 1986-1990 the amount of freight shipped on the Oktyabrskiy Railroad will increase.

The most substantial increase in the volume of freight -- 24 percent -- is planned for the Main Leningrad Administration for Highway Transport. It is planned to reduce significantly the empty movement of vehicles, make more extensive use of towed attachments, and actively develop advanced methods for driver labor.

Maritime and river transport will also be further developed. The Baltic Steamship Company and the North-West River Steamship Company, which have started the new 5-year plan under the new management conditions, will be augmented with new highly productive ships, and operating intensity will be increased.

In order to improve passenger standards in city, railroad, and air transportation, provision has been made for measures to strengthen the material-technical base, renew the means of transportation, and improve the network of routes. It is intended to further heighten the construction and development of the Leningrad subway.

Important positive changes will also occur in the sphere of communications. The capacities of telephone exchanges will be substantially expanded, and this will make it possible to significantly reduce waiting time for the use of telephones in apartment buildings.

Transformation of the material-technical base in all sectors of the economy depends largely on the construction workers, whose tasks for the upcoming period were concretized in the recent CPSU [Leningrad] Obkom Bureau resolution "On Measures To Improve Efficiency in Capital Construction in Leningrad City and Oblast during the 12th 5-Year Plan in Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands."

The main attention is being focused on development of the construction base -- the foundation for building up the capacities of the contract organizations. During this 5-year plan it is necessary to reconstruct and re-equip 35 plants and combines, 76 production facilities, and 108 shops and sections, and to organize the production of 75 new kinds of construction materials and structures.

It is necessary to increase by at least a factor of 1.5 the proportion of fully prefabricated construction projects in housing, cultural and everyday construction. The line toward comprehensive mechanization of the most labor-intensive processes will be continued.

The planners are called upon to have their say in solving the tasks that have been set. Together with the collectives of the client enterprises and the construction workers they must insure that labor productivity at reconstructed and new projects is 1.5 to 2 times higher than the average for the sector.

Successful implementation of the program outlined will make it possible to achieve the main aim, namely to achieve during the 12th 5-Year Plan an increase of at least 30 percent in the volume of construction and installation work.

Already this year, the speaker emphasized, it is necessary to ensure to the maximum extent possible that increased output in all sectors is achieved by saving resources. And in the future the increased national economic requirements for fuel energy, raw materials and materials must be 75-80 percent achieved through savings, as envisaged in the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development.

It is envisaged that by 1990, by means of reducing materials intensiveness and raising technical-economic indicators, compared with today's level the requirements for ferrous metals, cement, gasoline and other kinds of resources will be reduced at construction projects in Leningrad city and oblast. Through implementation of the "Energiya" program, it is planned during the 5-year period to obtain savings of fuel equal to 2.2 million tons, more than 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, and about 9 million gigacalories of thermal energy. Great significance is attached to secondary sources for raw materials and industrial and domestic waste.

In accordance with the Basic Guidelines, it is necessary to intensify environmental protection work and make rational use of natural resources. Compared with the previous 5-year plan, provision has been made to increase the commissioning of circulating water-supply systems and installations for purifying harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

In the Basic Guidelines special emphasis is laid on the task of continuing work on construction of the Leningrad flood barrier. Guided by this, by 1990 construction of the complex of protective installations should be in the main completed.

A major role is assigned to science in solving the multifaceted tasks to effect a qualitative transformation of production forces and switch the economy onto the rails of comprehensive intensification.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 contains a section entitled, "The Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress and the Development of Science," which sets the task of strengthening science's links with production and insuring the precise and rapid passage of scientific ideas, from initial concept to extensive practical application.

The greatest significance is attached to focusing efforts and means on the priority directions in science and technology so that in the shortest possible time it will be possible to occupy leading positions in the world.

The first intersector scientific-technical complexes were recently created in the country in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree. Many industrial enterprises and scientific establishments and institutions have been enlisted for participation in them, including 10 scientific research institutes, design bureaus, VUZ's and scientific-production associations in Leningrad. Organization of their work on a fundamentally new basis will make it possible to combine the efforts of various collectives, eliminate administrative separateness in solving very important scientific and technical problems, strengthen links between science and production, and promote comprehensive intensification.

The program for improving efficiency in the economy has as its aim further improvement in the national well-being, increasingly full satisfaction of the Soviet people's urgent material and spiritual needs, and achieving a qualitatively new level of social development.

As previously, in Leningrad City and oblast a great deal of attention will be paid to solving that important social problem -- housing. During 1986-1990 it is intended to commission more than 13.5 million square meters of housing.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to continue work on improving the educational system. Its material base will be strengthened. Some 122 schools with places for 127,000 students and 232 children's preschool establishments with almost 58,000 places will be built. This should promote consistent realization of all directions in the reform of people's education.

It is important for the party organizations and training establishments henceforth to direct their efforts toward increasing the contribution made by the secondary specialized school and the universities in providing personnel to support the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program, examining in each vocational and technical school, tekhnikum and VUZ the complex of organizational, material-technical and methodological measures making it possible to provide high-level for specialists for the leading sectors of the national economy. During the 5-year plan, on the basis of strengthening the material-technical base for public health it is intended to significantly improve the quality of medical services for the public. During this period, hospitals with a total of 7,600 beds and polyclinics with a patient throughput capacity of 21,000 visits per shift will be built. The network of health resort establishments, rest homes and fitness clubs [profilaktoriya] will be further developed.

The line will be continued toward all-around strengthening of concern for war veterans and labor veterans, disabled citizens and the families of dead soldiers.

The opportunities of establishments in culture and the arts in organizing work among the population, first and foremost young people, are being expanded. Provision has been made for improving mass physical culture and sport.

The local soviet organs must pay constant attention to strengthening the material base for the sociocultural sphere, and enlist industrial and agricultural enterprises more extensively in the construction of schools, vocational and technical schools, and public health, cultural and sports projects, using for this purpose assets in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction.

In the Basic Guidelines great significance was given to good-quality work in shaping the draft 12th 5-Year Plan, which is designed to lay the foundation for accelerated socioeconomic development during the next 5 years.

At the end of last year the CPSU [Leningrad] obkom examined the draft plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast 1986-1990, as drawn up by the Leningrad planning organs. One most important feature of this document is the fact that it was compiled taking into account the General Plan for the city and oblast. It was possible to translate the provisions of the Basic Guidelines into concrete tasks applicable to the labor collectives on both the territorial and the sector planes.

The draft was drawn up taking into account the remarks made during the discussions, and presented to the USSR Gosplan. The obkom departments and the party gorkoms and raykoms must approach the completion of this work with a fitting sense of responsibility at each enterprise and in all city and oblast rayons.

Everywhere the plan must be closely coordinated with the tasks of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program, and the targets set by it must be not only unconditionally met within the set time periods but efforts must be made everywhere to exceed them. Making full use of their right to monitor the economic activity of the administrations, the party organizations are called upon to insure on this decisive sector, starting with planning, the very highest responsibility and creative, fruitful work.

The speaker went on to note that the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development, like the other precongress party documents, is engendering numerous comments, proposals and letters and prompting people to express their opinions. In Leningrad City and oblast more than 30,000 meetings have taken place to discuss the draft, in which more than 2.7 million people participated. Almost 113,000 proposals were offered. After consideration by working groups in the gorkoms and raykoms, the oblast party committee and ispolkoms of local soviets of workers' deputies passed on the most important of them to the RSFSR Council of Ministers for possible use in the final work on the Basic Guidelines.

Proposals and critical remarks on specific problems and shortcomings in the work of the labor collectives and local soviet and economic organs must also be most carefully examined, and on their basis it is essential to take practical steps at the local level to help in finally finding solutions for the great and complex tasks facing Leningraders. One major and indispensable condition for their successful fulfillment is highly productive labor. Active involvement and specific deeds by each person, by each collective, are therefore now especially essential.

Great responsibility for fulfillment of the large-scale program for economic and social growth rests with the primary party organizations and the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms. On all sectors and in all directions, it is today important to have high discipline, cohesion, organization, and initiative, the speaker said in conclusion.

SAKALAUSKAS ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN CONGRESS

WA180816 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 2-4

[Report by V.V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, at the 25 January morning session of the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress: "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000"; published "in abbreviated form"]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: Our party is advancing confidently toward the 27th CPSU Congress in monolithic unity with the people and with a clear-cut program for action at the present, exceptionally crucial stage in the building of communism.

Soviet people have received with great interest and profound satisfaction the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and those documents of enormous political moment -- the drafts for the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the Party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. These most important party documents contain a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of domestic and international life, offer important theoretical generalizations, and define the program aims, key questions, and general line of the party and its economic strategy, and the forms and methods for work in the masses over the long term.

The interested and businesslike discussion of these documents in the labor collectives, at party meetings and conferences, and in the press has been yet another major step forward along the path of the consistent development of socialist democracy and of real participation by the people in drawing up and implementing CPSU and Soviet government policy, and it has merged into a graphic demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the party and people. Some 1,238,000 people in the republic have already taken part in the discussion of the draft for the Basic Guidelines. While warmly approving it, they have offered numerous serious proposals and comments. They are imbued with concern for the successful resolution of the tasks set by the party. Party, Soviet, and economic organs must try to ensure that not one single serious proposal remains neglected or unstudied. The republic Council of Ministers will carefully review the proposals that require a government decision and will take the appropriate steps.

Like all Soviet people, the Communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania, correctly link the positive changes that have taken place in the life of our society with the CPSU and the fruitful work of its Central Committee and Politburo and unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state. The Lithuanian people also approve of the constructive steps taken in the struggle against the arms race and for the cause of peace and international security, together with the principled major new foreign policy actions set forth in the statement of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; and they are fully resolved to implement with honor the grandiose plans for the building of communism.

I. Economic Development and Improvement in the National Well-Being During the 11th 5-Year Plan

The CPSU and Soviet Government have set out to solve the multifaceted tasks, having at their disposal a powerful economic, scientific, and technical and cultural potential.

Pursuing the course set by the 26th CPSU Congress, during the 11th 5-Year Plan our country achieved major successes in all sectors of economic and sociocultural building. A major advance has been made in improving the well-being of the Soviet people and in developing all sectors of the economy. Together with the other fraternal peoples of our country, the workers of our Republic have fought actively to implement the plans outlined by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The accountability report of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee presented by first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Comrade P. Grishkyavichus contained a comprehensive analysis of the results of fulfillment of the 5-year plan; provided an in-depth characterization of the multifaceted organizational and political work done by the republic party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress; deeply revealed the key problems in all sectors of the national economy and ways of solving them; and pointed out shortcomings in a principled way and from party positions and defined tasks for party, soviet, and economic organs and for all workers.

Thanks to the selfless work of the republic's workers, the indissoluble friendship and monolithic unity of all the peoples of our great motherland, and the constant concern and help of the party and government in developing the national economy of Soviet Lithuania, during the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's economic, scientific, and technical potential grew noticeably. New frontiers were also reached in social development. The main results in the development of the Republic's national economy for 1981-1985 are characterized by the following figures:

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Absolute Volume 1985	Percentage Growth Compared with 1980
National income	billion rubles	7.2	25.4
Labor productivity growth	percent		22
Commodity production in industry:			
total	billion rubles	11.2	24.8
including:			
production of the means of production	billion rubles	6.6	24.3
production of consumer goods	billion rubles	4.6	25.2
Labor productivity growth in industry	percent		19.8
Average annual volume of gross agricultural output for five-year plan: total	billion rubles	2.8	6.3*
including:			
public sector	billion rubles	1.9	12*
Freight turnover, all kinds of transportation	billion tons	28.6	12.9
Capital investments for five-year plan, all sources	billion rubles	10.2	15*
Retail trade turnover, state and cooperative	billion rubles	5	15.2
Sale of consumer services	million rubles	164	33.1
Average monthly wage for workers and employees	rubles	190	14
Average monthly pay for kolkhoz farmers	rubles	181	35
Per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds	rubles	583	24
Real per capita income	percent		10

* 1976-1980

It can be seen from this table that over the 5-year period national income rose more than 25 percent, which considerably exceeds the 5-year plan target. Some 89 percent of the increase in national income was achieved through growth in labor productivity. A reduction was achieved in the material intensiveness of social production. Five-year plan tasks for industrial output growth rates were fulfilled ahead of schedule and labor productivity, the output of important articles and the commissioning of fixed capital all improved. The 5-year plan tasks were fulfilled for purchases of all kinds of agricultural output (except cattle and poultry). Plan targets for the construction of important projects were in general reached. The material and cultural living standard of the republic's population was significantly increased.

It is pleasing to note that for their achievement of high results in all-union socialist competition and the successful completion of state plans for economic and social development in 1985 and over the 11th 5-Year Plan for the republic as a whole, the cities of Vilnius, Shyaulay, Ionishskiy, Klaypedskiy, Mazheykskiy, Plugenskiy, and Trakayskiy Rayons, and also 43 labor collectives were named as winners and awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

The republic was awarded a banner for permanent custody. We are extremely grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for giving our labor such a high assessment. Permit me to warmly and sincerely congratulate you and all workers in the republic on this labor victory and to wish you new successes in resolving the tasks that have been set by the party.

However, during the last 5-year plan there was a slowdown in the development of the republic's national economy in some sectors of material production and the decreased return on investment in the main sectors was not overcome. Purposeful work to intensify production and accelerate scientific and technical progress was not ensured everywhere. Cases of mismanagement, waste, violations of state, planning, and labor discipline were permitted. Individual 5-year plan targets were not met. And the main reason for this situation is first and foremost a low level of management in those sectors and inadequate organizational work on the part of ministries and administrations and the managers of associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The Ministry of Light Industry failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for output, growth, and improvement in labor productivity and the production of woolen and silk fabrics, underwear, and footwear. The tasks were fulfilled only by the sum of annual plans. Within the sector a decrease in the return on investment was permitted and production was not intensified. The minister of light industry, Comrade I. Ramanauskas, and the ministry apparatus have not been active enough or purposeful enough in eliminating the shortcomings in the work of the associations and enterprises subordinate to them or in ensuring the completion of set tasks. The Ministry's style of work must assert in every possible way implacability toward any shortcomings, omissions, initiative, and a businesslike approach. The Ministry must raise the level of lively organizational work, decisively eradicating any kind of problem, the unsubstantiated search for justifications, and other outworn forms and methods of work. The deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, comrade Yu. Rusenko, and the apparatus of the Council of Ministers Industry Department also bear responsibility for the situation that has been created.

Significant lags in fulfilling the 5-year plan for production growth rates were permitted by the Neris Production Association (comrade V. Shumakaris), the Elfa Production Association (comrade V. Blinkyavichus), the Vayras Bicycle and Motor Plant (comrade Yu. Bronushas), and the Kaunas Synthetic Fibers Plant imeni 50-letie Oktyabr (comrade A. Spudulis); while the Zapremrybflot West Ship Repair Association (comrade B. Trofimov), the Mazheykyay Oil Refinery (comrade B. Vaynor), the Vilnius Machine Tool Plant imeni

40-Letiye Oktyabr (comrade A. Yanitskas), the Klaypeda Sirius Dry Elements Plant (comrade L. Norkus), and the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant (comrade A. Sutkus) failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for volume of production even in terms of the sums of the annual plans.

Trade should also play a much more decisive role in providing consumer goods. However, the Ministry of Trade (comrade P. Mitskunas) and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz (comrade V. Ramanauskas) have not displayed the proper exactness toward industry with respect to the production of essential and good-quality articles and have failed to show persistence in solving the problems of covering the plan for retail trade turnover with the necessary commodity resources. As a result of their failure to do so, this plan was fulfilled only in terms of the sum of annual plans, without additional targets. These leaders and also the secretaries of the corresponding party organizations must draw serious conclusions, and, in light of the new party demands, significantly improve work in the apparatuses of the ministry, administrations, production collectives, and henceforth achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them. Neither do we make any concessions to managers who continue to permit violations of state discipline. We shall deal decisively with mismanagement and slackness.

In the accountability report of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee other omissions were assessed in the work of a number of industrial sectors, agriculture, capital construction, transportation, and the services sphere. It must be acknowledged with all frankness that the Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, the Gosplan, the leadership of the republic Council of Ministers, and certain members of the government have not always dealt decisively and purposefully to ensure the fulfillment of all tasks in the 5-year plan and eliminate shortcomings and omissions in the national economy. During the last 5-year plan it would, of course, have been possible to do more and better if the level of managerial activity, organization, and discipline had been higher. The republic Council of Ministers will, everywhere and in every possible way, intensify work in this direction and be more exacting.

II. Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000

The detailed concept for increasing the rates of the country's socioeconomic development, as deeply and comprehensively worked out by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and later by the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, requires profound shifts primarily in a decisive sphere of human activity -- the economy.

The Draft Basic Guidelines contain provisions for improving the territorial structure of the national economy, the disposition of production forces, and the comprehensive economic and social development of the economies of all the union republics and economic regions in the country within the framework of a single national economic complex.

The main tasks for the development of Soviet Lithuania's economy set forth in this draft make it possible to ensure further all-around development and increased efficiency in the national economy, and noticeably to increase its contribution in resolving national tasks.

For the period 1986-1990, provision is made for the following main indicators for the development of the republic's economy:

Indicator	Growth Rate 1986-1990 (percentages)
National income	19-21
Labor productivity growth	18
Volume of industrial output	13-16
including:	
production of the means of production	14-16
production of consumer goods	15-17
Labor productivity in industry	13-15
Average annual volume of gross agricultural output:	
total:	14-16
including: public sector	17-19
Increased production through improved labor productivity:	
national income	92
industrial output	91
agricultural output	100
construction-and-installation work	100
Freight turnover, all kinds of transportation	8-10
Capital investments, all sources	14
including:	
state capital investments for reconstruction and retooling	45-50
Retail trade turnover, state and cooperative	16-18
Paid services: total	23
including everyday services	36
Average monthly wage for workers and employees	11-13
Average monthly pay for kolkhoz farmers	16-18
Per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds	20-22
Per capita real income	15-16

It can be seen from the table that during the 12th 5-Year Plan national income will grow 19-21 percent; during the period through the year 2000 it will increase by a factor of 1.9 to 2. Industrial output will grow 13-16 percent with a growth factor of 1.6 to 1.7 through the year 2000. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output will rise 14-16 percent with a corresponding factor of 1.3 to 1.4 through the year 2000.

Within a short time it is essential to take a major step forward in the field of production intensification and reorient each enterprise, each organization, and each sector on the complete and priority utilization of the qualitative factors of economic growth and every possible kind of improvement in production efficiency. This kind of shift is also important and urgent because during the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in the numerical strength of the able-bodied population in the republic will be 1.5 times less than during the 11th 5-Year Plan and during the period through the year 2000 it will be 2.9 times less than during the preceding 15-year period.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan labor productivity growth for the republic as a whole is planned at 18 percent while during the period through the year 2000 the growth factor will be 1.9 to 2. It is planned to ensure 92 percent of the increase in national income through this during the 12th 5-Year Plan. In the next 5-year period it will be necessary to ensure the development of material production without any increase in the numerical strength of the workers, while during the 14th 5-Year Plan it will be ensured with some decline in the numbers of workers in material production. Only given these conditions will it be possible to ensure a normal balance between manpower requirements and the available work force and to direct sufficient manpower into sectors in the non-production sphere as required by the tasks set for accelerating the development of the entire services sphere.

One task of paramount importance is to achieve maximum labor productivity growth rates and insure a stabilization of return on investment during the 12th 5-Year Plan, and later increase it. This is especially urgent for the Ministries of Light Industry, Grain Products, and Industrial Construction Materials, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Neris and Vilniuselektrosvar production associations, the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant and some other associations and enterprises of all-union subordination. The comprehensive republic programs for the intensification of industrial and construction production are now designed to play a major role in this.

One fundamental question in party economic strategy is the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The republic national economy has been set the task, on the basis of extensive use of the achievements of science and technology, of reducing the proportion of manual labor in the sphere of material production from its present 52 percent to 45 percent by 1990, and to 20-25 percent by the year 2000. It is necessary to renew the active part of fixed production capital during the 12th 5-Year Plan by more than one-third, and to ensure that at least 75 percent of labor productivity growth is achieved through use of the achievements of science and technology. In the near future it is essential to achieve a radical shift for better output quality and services offered and during the current 5-year plan to bring the proportion of industrial output of top quality to at least 65-70 percent of certificated output, and also in general to complete the introduction of comprehensive quality control systems.

In order to complete these stepped-up tasks it is essential first and foremost to ensure further improvement in the use of the scientific and technical potential that has been created in the republic. The Academy of Sciences and the VUZ's must focus their efforts on conducting basic research and they must raise the ideological-theoretical level and practical significance of scientific research.

The Gosplan, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Ministry of Health, and the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex must take steps to improve supplies of equipment for scientific research and develop test production and experimental bases, and also ensure their effective utilization.

Further qualitative restructuring is required in sector science, which is obliged to significantly increase its contribution to the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress and significantly reducing lead times for the development and introduction of new kinds of competitive articles and progressive technologies in production, and to the cause of improving production and labor organization. In this matter, more complete use should be made of the scientific potential of the VUZ's.

It is essential to deepen and perfect the integration of science and production. Work experience at the Elektronika Complex shows that one important organizational avenue in this field is the creation of a network of interdepartmental scientific-production associations that organize their own activity in accordance with specific comprehensive programs. This experience must be widely disseminated in order to resolve scientific and technical problems in all sectors of the national economy. It is essential to seek out new forms for cooperation between science and production and use them effectively in practice and to make more extensive use of the experience gained in this field in our country and within the CEMA countries.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress should also be promoted by the newly created Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Council for Scientific and Technical Progress.

One urgent task is the training of highly skilled scientific workers for new and promising avenues of science while also improving the skills of engineering and technical personnel so as to deepen their knowledge of electronics, robot technologies, production automation, and other fields.

Switching the national economy onto the rails of intensification demands serious changes in investment policy. First, it is essential to move decisively to the allocation of capital investments primarily for reconstruction and retooling existing enterprises. Already in the 12th 5-Year Plan the proportion of state capital investments for these purposes will approach 50 percent in material production.

Second, in investment policy there must be a turn toward the saving of resources. It is essential to achieve a situation in which the increase in demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and materials is 75-80 percent satisfied through savings. One increasingly growing source for satisfying these demands should be the inclusion of secondary resources and waste and by-products in circulation. It is also essential to ensure a reduction in energy intensiveness in the national income during the 5-year period of at least a factor of 1.4, and in metal intensiveness of a factor of almost 2. The Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries and administrations and local party and Soviet organs must involve themselves seriously in this matter. Workers in science must also make a substantial contribution to solving the basic problems of saving resources. This should be helped by the development and implementation as soon as possible of the republic "Materialoyemkost" comprehensive program.

It is also essential to intensify control in every possible way over the efficient and economical use of material, fuel and energy resources in all elements of the national economy. Here, a major role must be played first and foremost by the republic People's Control Committee, Gossnab, the State Committee for Petroleum Products and the Lithuanian Main Administration for Energy Services and Organizations.

Finally, it is necessary to provide capital investments primarily for measures to improve the quality and raise the technical level of output, striving to satisfy consumer demands predominantly through the production of higher quality articles.

The party, soviet, economic organs, and the public organizations must focus their organizational and political indoctrination work on mobilizing the efforts of the labor collectives to resolving precisely these tasks.

III. Key Questions in Developing the Sectors of Material Production

In the Basic Guidelines, the directions and ways to develop all sectors of material production are defined in detail, and serious structural changes are outlined for the economy. In our republic, it is planned to develop instrument building, machine building, and the electronics and electrotechnical industries at accelerated rates. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the volume of production of the means of production is to be increased 14-16 percent, while output from the machinebuilding and metalworking industries should rise 34-37 percent.

The Sigma and Elfa production associations, the Production Association imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, Vilniuselektrosvar, construction and finishing machines [as published], the Vilnius Fuel Equipment Plant imeni 50-Letiye SSR, the Kapsukas Automatic Food Appliances Production Association imeni 50-Letiye SSSR, and a number of other associations and enterprises, and the scientific research establishments and design-and-planning organizations must ensure a radical improvement in the level, quality, and competitiveness of machinebuilding products and a switch to the production of new generations of machines, equipment, and instruments that in terms of productivity and reliability would exceed by a factor of 1.5 to 2 the same kinds of products now being produced.

During the 5-year period it is planned to increase the production of computers by a factor of 1.8, and the production of electronic measuring instruments and means of mechanization and automation for engineering work by a factor of 1.5.

At the machine tool enterprises it is necessary to increase the output of machining centers and electronically controlled coordination-and-measuring machines, while the production of NC machine tools should be almost tripled.

The Neris Association must ensure, within the times set the production of updated units for processing grass meal, new equipment for flowline fodder production and fodder storage facilities for their use. It is essential to achieve a significant improvement in the technical level and quality of the products produced by the association and to reduce its fuel and materials intensiveness.

Power engineering must be developed at accelerated rates. With the commissioning of capacities at the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station and the Kayshyadoris hydropower storage power station, during the 12th 5-Year Plan the generation of electric power will almost double. Centralized heat-supply systems will be preferentially developed. Commissioning of the new Minsk-Vilnius main gas pipeline and development of the existing network of gas pipelines will make it possible to increase natural gas consumption. One very important task for the Lithuanian Main Administration for Energy Services and Organizations and the State Committee for Gas Supply is to improve the reliability of energy and gas supplies for the entire national economy, particularly agricultural enterprises.

Provision has been made for important measures to increase the output of chemical products. Major complexes are to be constructed for the production of sulfuric acid, synthetic ammonia, and ammonophos. The qualitative characteristics of mineral fertilizers are to be significantly improved; and new capacities for intensive petroleum processing are to be commissioned.

The Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry and other ministries and administrations, and the consumers of timber materials face the task of ensuring their more rational utilization and improving comprehensiveness in timber processing. Comrade K. Minetas must take decisive steps to set up lines for the production of wood-and-chip board at the Kazly-Ruda Combine as quickly as possible. In order to do this it will be necessary to become seriously involved in the problems that can be solved through the combine's own resources, improve business ties with the equipment designers and manufacturers, and provide this line with skilled personnel and specialists. He must also accelerate the resolution of the collective's social problems.

The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must immediately and more persistently solve the problems of providing construction with materials in short supply. It cannot be considered normal that production growth within the ministry system is being achieved mainly through the commissioning of new capacities. Meanwhile, at a number of existing enterprises scientific and technical progress is not being introduced, the range of output is not being extended, the production of finishing construction materials is not being increased, and quality is not being improved. In this field we are lagging behind similar enterprises in neighboring Belorussia, when these problems are being resolved in a much better manner. Minister S. Yasyunas should pay special attention to this and also take effective steps to satisfy fully construction's requirements for keramzit, inert construction materials, linoleum, and good-quality facing brick. Work in this direction must be intensified in every possible way, and deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers comrade A. Kazanavichus and the Capital Construction Department must be more exacting.

One indispensable condition for socioeconomic progress is the further strengthening and increased efficiency of the agro-industrial complex. Achieving steady growth in agricultural production, reliable supplies of foodstuffs for the population, and combining the efforts of all sectors in this complex in order to obtain high final results in accordance with the Food Program all constitute an all-party and national task.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan there is to be a significant increase in the output of farming and livestock farming products, characterized by the following figures.

Type of Product	Unit of Measurement	Average Annual Output for 1986-1990
Grain	thousands of tons	3,530
Sugar beet	thousands of tons	830
Potatoes	thousands of tons	2,356
Vegetables	thousands of tons	365
Meat (slaughtered weight)	thousands of tons	3,072
Eggs	millions	1,138

Priority significance is attached to increasing the production of grain, whose harvests in 1990 must reach at least 4 million tons, an increase of 40 percent compared with 1985. By the last year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the average annual yield from grain and legumes must be increased to 32-35 quintals per hectare. It is essential to improve farming standards generally, along with the efficient use of each hectare of land, first and foremost land that has been improved, introduce intensive technologies for cultivating agricultural crops, and reduce grain losses.

It is essential to make radical improvements in potato production and achieve a significant increase in the yield and quality of this crop. In the final year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the harvest must reach 2.5 million tons, a 32-percent increase compared with 1985. In the last 5-year plan many rayons and farms failed to overcome the adverse trends in this field and had unjustifiably low harvests. Here, a considerable proportion of the potatoes offered for consumer sale was not up to state standards and this led to considerable losses and also resulted in many quite justified complaints from purchasers. This is, in particular, the result of inadequate exactness and poor control on the part of first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, comrade Yu. Bernatavichyus, and the Council of Ministers Agro-Industrial Complex Administration apparatus for the timely implementation everywhere of all the measures outlined by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers to correct the state of affairs in this field.

The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the rayon agro-industrial associations, together with the agricultural scientific research establishments, must without delay correct the state of affairs in potato growing and ensure deliveries to the trade network of only potatoes fit to eat that taste good.

In recent years positive trends have been seen in supplying the urban populations with fruit and vegetables. At the same time it is essential to improve considerably the supplies of vegetables for the populations in rayons centers. Without allowing supplies for the cities to deteriorate, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz, the rayispolkoms and the rayon agro-industrial associations must take effective steps to increase supplies of vegetables to rayon centers. The industrial enterprises must be decisively involved in the production of vegetables. The managers of the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station, the Mazheykyay oil refinery, the Ionava Azot Production Association, and others must radically change their attitudes toward this important matter. The Ministries of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, Local Industry, and Construction Materials Industry are obliged to engage more seriously in the construction of winter hothouses. At the same time, in light of the tasks set by the party, special attention must also be paid to other kinds of subsidiary agricultural undertakings at enterprises and organizations, and also collective horticulture and truck farming, and a clear-cut program of action for the long term must be drawn up. Organizational work should be led primarily by the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers in charge of the corresponding sectors of the national economy, along with the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the Gosplan.

Despite fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the sale of flax fiber and flax seeds, there are still many unutilized reserves in flax growing, especially in terms of improving product quality. The state of affairs in this sector must be corrected on the basis of the introduction everywhere of intensive and advanced technologies for the cultivation and processing of this valuable crop.

Henceforth, one of the priority tasks in livestock farming will still be ensuring further intensification in this sector; the development and deepening of intrafarm and interfarm specialization; and the introduction of intensive methods and progressive flowline technologies for the production of meat, milk, and other products. In the future, private subsidiary farming by individuals will represent an important aid in supplementing food resources.

The republic faces the task of increasing meat production (slaughtered weight) from 600,000 to 620,000 tons and milk from 3.2 million to 3.3 million tons by 1990, which represent increases of 20 percent and 8.5 percent respectively, compared with 1985. It is also essential to raise breeding work to a qualitatively new level so that the republic's requirements for pedigree cattle can be fully satisfied and deliveries to other union republics increased. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Alitusskiy and Kapsukskiy gorkoms, the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, and the rayon agro-industrial associations must take effective steps to ensure the timely fulfillment of tasks in this field.

Another urgent task is radical improvement in fodder production, significant increases in the yields from all fodder crops, and ensuring increased productiveness on meadows and pastures. By 1990 it is necessary to bring the total production of all kinds of fodders to 11 million tons of fodder units, a 13-percent increase compared with 1985, and this must be considered a minimum target. At the same time, it is particularly important to significantly improve fodder quality.

Accordingly, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex must become involved in a serious way in the development of the processing sectors and improvements in the use of existing capacities. The early days in the functioning of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex have shown that attention to this important matter has decreased.

In connection with the steps taken to deal with drunkenness and alcoholism the production of alcoholic beverages has been cut back. The line toward reduction will be pursued in the future also.

The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz must hasten the implementation of measures outlined to diversify the products produced at liquor, vodka, wine, and spirits industry enterprises, and during the 5-year plan significantly increase the output of juices, nonalcoholic beverages, canned fruit, and quick-frozen fruits and berries. Measures must be drawn up immediately to ensure the purchase and rational use of the entire fruit harvest, primarily by significantly expanding sale of fresh fruit to the population.

Serious tasks face the fishing industry. Consumption of fish and fish products in the republic is below the rational norm. The Lithuanian fishing industry must achieve a radical improvement in supplies of fish for the population. References by the leadership of the Lithuanian to the notorious "objective" reasons testify to the unprincipled attitude toward this matter. I would like to remind you, comrade E. Urbonavichyus, that what is planned must be unconditionally fulfilled!

The State Committee for the Fishing Industry must take effective steps to improve the productiveness of ponds, lakes, and reservoirs; increase production of fish-catching material [ryboposadochnyy material]; and reduce losses of young fish. Use of the warm water at the Litovskiy GRES imeni V.I. Lenin, the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station and other power stations must be extended without delay. The committee and you, Comrade I. Baravikas, must show much more initiative and persistence in ensuring the more complete use of the considerable existing reserves in fish breeding in inland reservoirs and in developing capacities for breeding fish at enterprises and organizations in the republic, and in supplying them with fingerlings and underyearlings. The question of whether the workers are supplied with fish and fish products is a matter for your consciences, comrades E. Urbonavichyus and I. Baravikas. Much must be done to strengthen the material base for all sectors of the agro-industrial complex and retool them. During the current 5-year plan it is intended to allocate about R5.5 billion of capital investments for this purpose. Some 450,000 hectares of swamp land will be drained and the volumes of work done to lime acid soils and provide chemicals for agriculture will grow.

Last year the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers confirmed an extensive program for the further social restructuring of the countryside. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the local party and Soviet organs must conduct much organizational work to insure unconditional fulfillment of the tasks in this field by all rayons and farms.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosudarstvenny Agropromyshlenny Komitet] was set up in order to implement as quickly as possible the tasks set by the party for the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. It must focus its attention on solving the basic problems associated with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the agro-industrial complex, achieve better use of the production potential that has been created, and increase production intensification. Now it is especially important to complete without delay the restructuring of management in all elements of the agro-industrial complex in the rayons, and everywhere implement specific measures to substantially improve the style and methods of economic management.

One very important task for all sectors of the national economy without exception is to increase their contribution in resolving the varied tasks connected with further improving the well-being of the population and consistently implementing the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the services spheres during the period 1986-2000.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the total volume of output in light industry must be increased by at least 14 percent. It is essential to develop the leather and footwear industry and the production of individual kinds of linen and cotton fabrics and sewn and knitted articles at preferential rates. More attention must be paid to extending the output of goods for children and young people and apparel for leisure, sport, and tourism. The greatest possible consideration must be given to consumer demand for light industry articles and their quality must be radically improved.

Production of cultural and everyday and domestic goods must be increased almost 31 percent. All nonspecialized enterprises will be involved in the manufacture of these goods and their production must increase by a factor of 1.5 and the output of more complex articles enjoying greater consumer demand must be ensured.

It is intended considerably to increase the production of television sets, particularly color sets, vacuum cleaners, and other articles. A start will be made on the mass production of large-capacity two-door refrigerators. At the same time, it is very important to improve the technical level and quality of these articles, especially television sets, tape recorders, and other complex domestic appliances.

During the 5-year plan the Ministry of Local Industry must increase the output of consumer goods by at least 32 percent. It is necessary to ensure a further increase in the production of children's toys, enameled steel, porcelain, pottery, majolica dishes, cane woven articles, ethnic furniture, tools, and other items for household use and other cultural and everyday domestic articles so as to provide them in volumes large enough to fully satisfy growing consumer demand. More use should be made of people working at home for this purpose, and also production waste and local raw materials. It is planned to increase the production of furniture and domestic chemical products.

It is intended to extend the range of local construction materials and significantly improve consumer supplies of such commodities. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Gosplan, the Ministry of Trade, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz and other ministries and administrations must deal with these matters persistently and without delay.

In light of the tasks set by the party there should be a significant improvement in the work of all sectors in the services sphere. The Ministry of Trade, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and other ministries and administrations must ensure that consumer demand for specific kinds of goods in this range is met, having due consideration for rapidly changing market conditions; and also that the needs for all kinds of foodstuffs are more fully satisfied. During the 5-year plan the volume of retail trade turnover should increase 16-18 percent.

To this end it is necessary first of all to considerably improve the commercial activities of the trade organizations and enhance their role and influence on industry in saturating the market with goods in the required range and of the required quality. The work both of trade and of industry must be evaluated from these standpoints.

It is essential to continue the course toward the creation of major warehouses and refrigeration facilities in wholesale trade, along with capacities for the storage of potatoes and vegetables and fruit; and toward expanding the network of up-to-date department stores and self-service and specialized stores, and also the trade network for the sale of primary essential articles. It is necessary to accelerate development rates for public catering. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the industrial ministries and administrations must achieve a significant increase in the production and supply of small prepacked items and packaged items to the trade organizations.

The Ministry of Consumer Services and other ministries and administrations providing personal services are obliged to focus their activities on satisfying more fully consumer demand for various kinds of services and on reducing labor expenditure on domestic chores and making them easier. In the near future it is necessary to achieve full satisfaction of consumer demand for transportation and other everyday services essential for collective horticulture and truck farming. The volume of sales for consumer services should increase 36 percent during the 5-year plan, including 41 percent in rural localities, while the volume of housing and municipal services must increase 22-24 percent. The volumes of user-fee services offered to the population by cultural, leisure, sports, tourist, and public health establishments will grow noticeably. Enterprises and organizations of all ministries and administrations should be involved in providing consumer services regardless of specialization and the nature of their main activity. Ministries and administrations and local party and Soviet organs must carry out the necessary organizational work to focus the efforts of the labor collectives on increasing the user-fee services offered to the public and ensuring fulfillment of the tasks set in this field.

It is essential to improve in every possible way the activity of all elements in the services sphere, decisively eradicate negative phenomena and omissions in work and cases of an inattentive attitude toward consumer requests, significantly enhance the responsibility of leading cadres for the state of affairs in these sectors, and improve the quality and standards in providing consumer services.

Under the conditions of the intensive development of the national economy the role of all kinds of transportation is growing. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways failed to meet the 5-year targets for freight turnover, is being slow in introducing progressive equipment into production, and is failing to implement decisive measures to ensure the rational use and saving of material resources, particularly fuel. Within the ministry these extremely important questions have been neglected and they sometimes try to avoid their immediate resolution and lay this on the shoulders of other organizations. Comrade I. Chernikov must immediately restructure the style of his work and the work of other leaders in the Ministry in light of the new requirements.

It is also essential to improve in every possible way the operation of railroad transportation (comrades V. Kastanauskas and D. Blyaskin).

Over the 5-year period it will be necessary to increase freight turnover in all kinds of transportation 8-10 percent, while the increase in passenger turnover must rise 7.5 percent. Railroad and maritime transportation will be developed more intensively than other forms.

The ministries and administrations and the transport organizations must be more active in eliminating the irrational movement of transport facilities, reduce the time taken to deliver freight, ensure that freight is properly stored, increase container freight movement and packaged freight by a factor of about 1.5, and significantly raise the level of comprehensive mechanization in freight operations and maintenance work. Special attention must be paid to ensuring regularity in the movement of trains, buses, and aircraft, and to improving the standard of services offered to the public.

The ministries and administrations, local party and Soviet organs, and associations, enterprises, and organizations must carry out a great deal of work to improve efficiency in the use of all kinds of transport facilities. It is essential decisively to cut short any write-ups to the volumes of freight carried, and to ensure the careful storage and economical use of fuel and lubricants.

During the current 5-year plan it is intended to do much to further strengthen the material-technical base for transportation and develop the republic's road network.

During this period it is necessary to ensure the more complete satisfaction of national economic and consumer demands for communications services. The capacities of the telephone exchanges will increase 39 percent, while in rural localities this figure will be 34 percent. The Ministry of Communications (Comrade K. Onaytis) must significantly improve the quality and reliability of television, radio and telephone communications, particularly in the countryside.

The republic's growing economic potential and the resolution of the main task of the 5-year plan will require the implementation of a broad program of capital construction. About R11 billion of capital investment must be assimilated, which is 14 percent more than during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Gosplan, Gosstroy, client ministries and administrations and the construction organizations must take specific steps to improve the state of affairs in capital construction in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee resolution adopted on the basis of materials presented during a Republic check. At all levels it is necessary to improve the planning of capital construction and ensure a decrease in the number of projects being constructed at the same time, a considerable reduction in the periods required for construction and

reconstruction, and reductions in the inventory of uninstalled equipment. Serious miscalculations in determining the time periods for the construction and reconstruction of projects and deliveries of imported equipment for them were permitted by the Lithuanian Fishing Industry and the fruit and vegetable department of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex. Such intolerable cases must not be repeated.

The construction ministries and administrations, and also clients, must achieve a significant shift in ensuring the commissioning of project throughout the course of the year, particularly housing, schools, preschool establishments, and hospitals. Comrade B. Sheshplauskis must bring about a decisive end to nonfulfillment of plans for contract work in the construction of municipal, transport, communications, scientific, cultural, and other projects, and also in a number of other national economic sectors.

Much must be done to ensure the further industrialization of construction and to transform it consistently into a single construction conveyor belt. This will be promoted by implementation of the measures outlined last year by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers to develop industrialization and raise labor productivity in construction.

The construction ministries and administrations must take immediate steps to radically improve the quality of construction and installation work, improve the organization of construction production, and build up the capacities of the construction organizations.

Gosstroy (comrade R. Sakalauskas) must decisively eliminate the serious shortcomings in the style and methods of the committee's work and focus the efforts of planners primarily on the timely and good-quality preparation of planning-and-estimate documentation and the search for progressive decisions; and on this basis achieve reductions of 4-5 percent in estimate costs for construction.

IV. Social Development and Improving the People's Living Standard

Party social policy is a powerful means for accelerating the country's development, raising the labor and public activeness of the masses, shaping the new man, and asserting the socialist way of life. Constant concern for solving social questions of labor, everyday life and culture and satisfying people's interests and needs is regarded by the party as a law for the activity of all state and economic organs and public organizations.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines provision is made for an extensive system of measures to consistently improve the national well-being; create more favorable conditions for the development of the individual and for highly productive labor; and strengthening the health and improving the leisure of Soviet people; and developing education, science, and culture. Important measures in this field will also be implemented in our Republic. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the average monthly wages for workers and employees will increase 11-13 percent, while pay for kolkhoz farmers will grow 16-18 percent. Much work must be done to improve labor norming, ensuring that it is linked closely with measures to improve the forms of labor and wages organization and the certification of work places. The State Committee for Labor (comrade B. Gaygalas) must ensure strict control over the work done by ministries and administrations and associations, enterprises and organizations in this field.

The task has been set for the immediate future of providing preschool establishments for all who have need of them, both in the cities and the countryside. A start will be made on the construction of pioneer camps for our young children at a large complex on the Baltic littoral, in Montsishkes, and the Republic Palace of Pioneers and School-children and the Vilnius Sports Residential School will be commissioned; the material base for other residential schools and children's homes will be strengthened.

Work will continue on providing amenities in residential areas, the construction of housing in accordance with new plans with improved layouts for apartments will continue, and the process of resettling the inhabitants of farmsteads [khutory] in settlements with good facilities and amenities will also continue, as will the all-around expansion of housing construction in the countryside. By 1990 the living space available to the urban population will be about 16.4 square meters per inhabitant, while in rural localities this figure will be 22.8 square meters. The gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the Ministry of Municipal Services and other ministries and administrations that have housing must give the most serious attention to ensure that it is well maintained and improvements in its use and repair and also to eliminate the emergency housing inventory as quickly as possible.

In order to further improve the provision of potable water for the population the capacities of municipal water intakes will be increased approximately 18 percent, while installations for the biological treatment of sewage will be increased by a factor of 2.8. Another five cities in the Republic will be provided with natural gas and the provision of gas for kolkhozes and sovkhoses will continue.

Much must be done to improve environmental protection and ensure the rational utilization of natural resources, particularly in the matter of protecting the lower reaches of the Nyamunas River, the Kurshenay Bay, and other bodies of water in the Baltic basin. At the end of last year the republic was sharply criticized for its tardiness in solving this problem. Those most to blame are the Gosplan; the Ministry of Municipal Services and other ministries and administrations; and a number of associations and enterprises of all-union subordination; also the former and present Gosplan chairmen, Comrades A. Drobnis and B. Zaykauskas; the deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers Comrade Yu. Sheris, personally; and also the corresponding apparatus of the Council of Ministers; they have been remiss in persistently and purposefully resolving these questions. In the near future the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers will review these questions and outline specific measures for the comprehensive resolution of this problem during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time it is necessary to accelerate the resolution of questions concerned with protecting the atmosphere by introducing progressive, low-waste technological processes and new gas-scrubbing installations.

One task of priority importance is strengthen people's health and increase the duration of their active lives. Improving the quality of medical services and improving the work of all elements in the therapeutic establishments must be at the center of attention in public health organs and the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. Here, it is essential to intensify the preventive aspect of work and take a significant step forward in providing universal dispensary facilities for the public. The further lowering of the infant mortality rate, providing care for mothers and babies, and eliminating the major shortcomings in dentistry and narcological [narkologicheskiy] services demand special concern. Exactness toward the sanitation services must be raised.

The party line of improving the quality of teaching and training for specialists will be consistently pursued. The Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, local party and soviet organs, and all teaching collectives must direct greater effort toward ensuring implementation of measures concerning the reform of the general education and vocational schools. Here, the main task is to create everywhere the proper conditions for completing the switch to education for children in schools from the age of 6 years and to ensure a sufficient number of work places for each secondary school graduate to be placed in one of the mass professions. The base enterprises must help in this important matter.

The system of vocational and technical education will be developed on an accelerated basis. By the end of the 5-year plan the enrollment of graduates with an incomplete general education into this system will have risen to about 40 percent of the total

number. At the same time, it is necessary to take effective steps to extend training for skilled workers in integrated [skvoznoy] and construction occupations; and for drivers [voditeli], of whom a constant shortage is felt in the republic.

The task will be set of enhancing the role of socialist culture and the arts and the mass information media in shaping people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook and in satisfying their spiritual requirements more fully. To this end, it is intended substantially to strengthen the corresponding material base, and to commission at least 140 rayon and rural houses of culture, and also a number of other projects. At the same time, we must be more concerned with the maintaining existing premises at cultural and educational establishments and sports facilities in proper order and -- most important -- ensure that they are used more fully. We have particular complaints against the Ignalinskiy rayispolkom (chairman Comrade G. Ektis) and the Kelmieskiy (Comrade V. Yanushka), Shakyayskiy (Comrade G. Zaremba), Vilkavishskiy (Comrade A. Zhemaytaytis) and Vilniuskiy (Comrade B. Yechyus) rayispolkoms, which, despite repeated instructions, have failed to bring proper order to this matter. Deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers Comrade A. Chesnavichus must be much more principled and exacting in resolving these questions.

V. Persistently To Raise the Level of Control and Management

The country's accelerated socioeconomic development requires further improvement in the management system and managerial methods. In the draft of the Basic Guidelines provision is made for implementing important measures to comprehensively improve management and ensure the better utilization of the advantages and opportunities of the socialist planned system. During the 11th 5-Year Plan new management methods were worked out by means of conducting large-scale economic experiments. This year, about half of the industrial enterprises, producing more than three-fourths of output, are already operating under the new conditions and after 1987 all industrial associations and enterprises will be switched to these conditions. It is also intended to transfer other sectors of the economy to the new management conditions during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The leaders of ministries, administrations, associations and organizations must make full use of the economic levers and incentives introduced into life in order on this basis to achieve a considerable improvement in work efficiency and quality. The Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission must analyze more deeply the results of management under the new conditions and generalize the experience gained.

The draft of the Basic Guidelines contains provisions for enhancing the role and work efficiency of the main production wing -- the scientific-production and production associations and enterprises. Along with the associations that are operating well, such as the Sigma, Vilnius Fuel Apparatus imeni 50-Letiye SSSR, and Kauno balday production associations, in terms of its technical and economic indicators, production at a number of associations in the furniture and wood processing and food industries and forestry is lagging behind the indicators for individual enterprises. This is associated mainly with an inadequate level of production concentration and centralization of the management function, the technology for preparing for production, specialization in auxiliary production, and detailed and technological specialization for enterprises within the production associations.

The ministries and administrations and the Gosplan must pay more attention to improving efficiency in the work of associations and setting up new, primarily scientific-production, associations and developing them within full-blown production-and-economic complexes.

It is also necessary to strengthen the main wing of management planning in every possible way. Gosplan must intensify long-term predictions and ensure that they are linked with long-term and current plans. In order to improve substantiation for plans and accelerate their compilation and development and evaluate different scenarios for development, it is essential to extend the use of automated systems for planning calculations. In general, the entire planning system must be targeted more on accelerating scientific and technical progress and production intensification in every possible way; a strict balance between requirements and resources, and ensuring the soundness and stability of plans and their rhythmic fulfillment both across the 5-year plan and on an annual basis, so that henceforth there will be no recurrences of the kind of situation that occurred in December of last year when; while fulfilling the annual plan, 89 enterprises failed to cope with fulfillment of the monthly plan for the sale of output, and 114 enterprises failed to cope with the plan for improving labor productivity. For December as a whole, these plans were also not fulfilled for the republic. Such cases are impermissible.

It is essential to improve the system of material-technical supply. Gossnab must significantly increase supplies of output under the terms of long-term economic ties and decisively strengthen delivery discipline and also improve in every possible way the work of the committee and the organizations subordinate to it in the matter of supplying the national economy with essential material-technical means. It must also enhance their role in ensuring the utilization of allocated funds. The Gossnab chairman, comrade Ya. Kiryushchenko, is obliged to significantly increase exactingness toward workers in the committee's apparatus and in the subordinate supply-and-marketing organizations, and make them more active and persistent in resolving the tasks facing them.

Successful resolution of the tasks set by the party requires greater effectiveness in socialist competition and focusing it on achieving high final work results, making full use of the human factor; and not simply improving but sharply restructuring the style of work in many ministries and administrations, the local Soviet ispolkoms and public organizations and persistently asserting the businesslike approach, creativity, and initiative in their activity. This also applies fully to the apparatus of the republic Council of Ministers and the Gosplan. It is essential to rid ourselves more quickly and more energetically of speechifying and the creation of paperwork, and of the office-armchair style of work and eloquent speeches that are not underpinned by any specific organizational and political work; and to effect a change in the minds and attitudes of cadres from top to bottom, particularly in the economic sense. Less words, assurances, and promises. More concrete actions, practical results, responsibility, sense of principle, smoothly organized work, attention to people, and personal modesty -- this is what the party demands from us.

Implementing the grandiose plans of the CPSU to accelerate the country's economic and social development requires from the party, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the laboring intelligentsia greater efforts and stepped-up, highly productive labor. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: "Now we especially need specific actions from each Soviet person, from each labor collective, from each party organization. The time has come for even more active deeds, and today this is paramount."

Under the leadership of the republic party organization the workers of Soviet Lithuania will apply all their efforts and creative energy to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor victories, successfully fulfill the majestic plans for the building of communism, and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our great socialist motherland.

LATVIAN CHAIRMAN REPORTS ON 5-YEAR PLAN

WA131133 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 2-3

[LATINFORM article under rubric "24th Congress of the Communist Party of Latvia": "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by the Chairman of Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, Yu. Ya. Ruben (Printed in Abridged Form)"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

People throughout our country are discussing the draft versions of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. The workers in our republic unanimously support the draft versions of the very important documents that have been submitted to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 stipulate the attainment of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society on the basis of the further considerable acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the USSR.

Speaking at the October 1985 plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that the draft of the Basic Directions "has been called upon, as it were, to materialize the principles in the CPSU Program, to translate them into the language of specific planning assignments as applicable to that responsible stage in its implementation -- the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period until the year 2000."

In this regard it is extremely noteworthy that the workers in our republic and the Communist Party members, in the course of the discussion of the draft of the Basic Direction, are directing special attention to the ways and means of assuring the practical resolution of the tasks advanced in the draft, and are making recommendations concerning the most rapid and fruitful ways of achieving the final goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the year 2000. And those tasks are not simple. Suffice it to state that during the forthcoming decade and a half it will be necessary to do as much as was done during all the previous years of socialist construction.

During the years of the past 5-year plan, the workers of Soviet Latvia made a noticeable contribution to the overall success of our country's national economy. In the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia to the congress, B.K. Puto gave profound, objective evaluations of the work that we have done. Therefore there is no need to dwell on that again.

The chief task of the 12th 5-Year Plan, as was stated in the draft of the Basic Directions, consists in increasing the rates and effectiveness of the development of the economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, technical reequipping and the remodeling of production, the intensive use of the created production potential, and the improvement of the system of administration and the economic mechanism, and in the attainment, on that basis, of a further upsurge in the welfare of the Soviet nation. The assignments of the new 5-year plan are oriented toward further guaranteeing the efficient combination of economic and social development in every union republic and the improvement of their interaction in our country's single national-economic complex. Proceeding from this need, our republic also has been assigned specific tasks. We may as well admit outright that they are large and important ones. I shall mention only a few of them.

It will be necessary to increase the average annual rates of growth of national production to 4 percent, and the volume of industrial production to 3.2 percent. The growth rates for labor productivity during the 5-year period have been defined at 17-17.5 percent; and it is necessary to obtain a further development of the production of high-grade consumer goods. The increase in the average annual volume of gross output of agriculture is planned in the amount of 14 percent.

The chief condition for intensification can and must be only the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in absolutely all branches. This requires us to give a decisive rebuff to all the attempts that still occur in the planning of production without a consideration of the need for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Something else that is intolerable is the attitude toward the fulfillment of the assignments in science and technology as though they are of secondary importance as compared with the assignments for the production of output. It is necessary to have a fundamental turning point here.

The plan for the development of our republic's national economy for the 12th 5-Year Plan includes the nationwide and republic programs that are aimed at accelerating the increase of labor productivity, reducing expenditures for production, and fundamentally improving the quality of output. It is planned to use at enterprises flexible automated systems, robotics and electronics, automated designing, and biotechnology methods, as well as developments involving the application of information systems. It is planned to carry out a total of approximately 60,000 measures involving new technology with a total economic benefit of no less than 360 million rubles. More than 13,000 progressive technological processes will also be assimilated. All this will provide the opportunity to bring the total increase of labor productivity to 88 percent as a result of new technology and the scientific organization of labor. It will also free approximately 54,000 persons, or 9,000 more than during the previous 5-year plan.

In the interests of the intensification of the national economy it is also necessary to continue to guarantee the increase in our republic's scientific-technical potential. Science at the Academy of Sciences and the institutions of higher learning must continue the outstripping development of exploratory and fundamental research and must strive for the more rapid materialization of scientific development. The organizations that will constitute the basis of the integration of science with production are the scientific-production associations, the engineer-technical centers in the system of the Academy of Sciences, as well as the scientific-technical complexes, special-problem laboratories, and introduction organizations. Simultaneously, steps will be taken to increase the role and responsibility of departmental science for the scientific-technical level of the corresponding branch, as well as measures to expand the plant sector of science by including design and technological organizations in the makeup of production associations. It is planned to improve and reinforce the material-technical base of scientific-research institutions and primarily their experimental production entities. For the "science" branch it is planned to allocate 32 million rubles of state capital investments. This requires the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, headed by President B.A. Purin, and all the managers of scientific-technical institutions to increase the rate of results of the research and to achieve a fundamental improvement in the introduction of scientific developments into the national economy of the country and the republic.

But, comrades, the chief goal consists in assuring that all enterprises accelerate the implementation of the plans for raising the technical level of production, making more complete use of the certification of work stations, and that they develop the technical creativity of the workers and specialists in the interests of the most rapid introduction of advanced achievements of science and technology.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines it is clearly defined that the main source for covering the increased need for materials in the new 5-year plan is to economize on them. The reduction of material expenditures as a whole for our republic's national economy by 1 percent is equivalent to adding 90 million rubles to the national income. In the forthcoming period Gosnab Chairman G.I. Polyanskiy will be required not only to head the entire job of assuring economy measures, but also to create a clear-cut system that guarantees the complete collection, processing, and use of production and everyday waste products, primarily all types of metal, paper, fiber, polymer, and other materials.

Work that must become very important in the present 5-year period is work aimed at fundamental improvement of labor quality and the consumer characteristics (svoistvo) of output, and at increasing its competitive capability in the foreign market. Quality is one of the most important factors for the implementation of our party's socio-economic development. Thus, the problem of the quality of output moves into the foreground of our entire practical activity. That must be the goal of socialist competition and the efforts of the workers in absolutely all the enterprises, branches, and the national economy as a whole. In this regard a program that takes on no small importance is the republic's comprehensive "Quality-90" program, the formation of which is coming to an end. That program will unite the programs for the substantial raising of the technical-economic level of production and the plant, branch, and territorial systems of quality control.

The basic criterion for the work to improve the quality of output must be the achievement and surpassing of the level of the best worldwide models. For this purpose it is planned to carry out 39 target programs for raising the technical level of the most important types of articles being produced in our republic. The planned series of measures has been called on to guarantee an increase in the output of production in the highest category of quality during the 5-year period by a factor of 1.5, and the exporting of our articles to the international market by a factor of 1.6.

A key role in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress belongs to machine building. The machine-building structure that has developed in our republic, the accumulated scientific-technical potential, and the proficiency of our personnel determine the desirability of the further, high-priority development in our republic of radio electronics, instrument building, production entities to manufacture means of communication, and the electrical-engineering and chemical industries. In the branches of machine building and metal working, the increase in the production of commercial output will constitute 32 percent, which is almost twice as much as the average for industry. At practically all enterprises in this complex there will be a renovation of the output being produced.

In this 5-year plan many of our enterprises and production associations will undergo remodeling, including the beginning of the fundamental remodeling of one of our oldest enterprises in ferrous metallurgy -- the Sarkanays Metalurgs plant in Liyepaya. Instead of open-hearth furnaces, two electrical steel-smelting furnaces and machines for the continuous casting of blanks will be installed. This will guarantee an annual volume of steel production of up to 1 million tons, and rolled metal to 950,000 tons; it will make possible the more efficient use of the local resources of scrap metal, to achieve a substantial increase in the quality and expansion in the variety of rolled metal, and thus to achieve the most complete satisfying of the republic's need for it. Other branches will also receive further development. For example, the timber-industry complex will also develop, primarily by means of technical reequipping and remodeling. At such time the factor that will move into the foreground is the orientation on local raw-material resources and on the limitation of the use of wood that is brought in from a great distance.

For this purpose, in addition to increasing the productivity of the forests and expanding the reproduction of high-grade wood, it is planned to make more comprehensive and more effective use of wooden raw materials as a whole. The final goal is the gradual conversion of the process of the procurement and processing of wood by the year 2000 into production with no waste products. In this 5-year plan it is planned to further develop the production of large-format plywood and wooden slab materials as being the most effective ones. As compared with 1985, the production of wood-shaving slabs in 1990 will increase by a factor of 1.7, and plywood by a factor of 1.5. All this will make it possible to involve in production more than 180,000 cubic meters of low-grade wood and wooden waste products, instead of coniferous species of timber. By means of technical reequipping and the partial expansion of the existing enterprises, there will be an increase of 30.6 percent in the production of furniture.

In the draft of the Basic Direction, great importance is attached to our country's fuel and energy complex. In our republic the task being posed is to ensure that 70-80 percent of the increase in the need for fuel and other energy resources is covered by economizing measures. The type of fuel that will continue to be our basic type of fuel in large amounts is natural gas, the percentage of which in our fuel balance sheet will almost double by the end of the 5-year plan. The plan stipulates the activation, as early as this year, of the Riga-Daugavpils gas pipeline, which will make it possible to provide gas for the cities of Ogre, Stuchka, and Yekabpils, as well as the adjacent kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The task of the managers of the appropriate ministries and departments, executive committees, enterprises, and farms is to achieve the prompt completion of the necessary exploratory-planning, and then the construction-and-installation operations, and to instruct the personnel and to be ready for the receipt of gas.

The construction of the Daugavpils GES will continue, as well as the technical reequipping of the existing electric power stations.

A special role for guaranteeing the vitally important tasks of raising the national standard of living is played by the Food Program and the development of the agro-industrial complex. As is noted in the draft of the Basic Direction, the chief task of that complex is to attain stable growth of agricultural production, reliable provision to the country of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials, and unification of the efforts of all branches in the complex for obtaining high final results. Other very important conditions for success in the implementation of these tasks in our republic are to increase the stability and agro-economic effectiveness of agricultural production and to reduce the dependence of the final results on weather and climatic conditions. For this purpose Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agroindustrial Complex Matters] must take more consistent and persistent steps to introduce scientifically substantiated systems for conducting vegetable and animal husbandry and for intensifying in a balanced manner the development of the material-technical base for the entire agrocomplex.

Every year we shall have to increase the harvest yield of grain crops, perennial grasses, potatoes, and other crops. The gross harvest of grain is supposed to reach no less than 2.3 million tons in 1990. It is necessary to make economical use of all the reserves for economy in the villages and to involve science more broadly in this job. In particular, large capabilities in increasing the effectiveness of the application of fertilizers, the introduction of intensive technological schemes, and other factors affecting the increase in the fertility of the land can and must be provided by the "Soil Harvest" information-processing system that has been developed in our republic; but the results of the use of that system cannot yet be considered to be satisfactory because of the insufficient attention devoted to this important matter by the managers and specialists at individual rayon agroindustrial associations.

The draft of the Basic Directions stipulates increasing the production of meat in 1990 (in slaughtered weight) to 360,000-370,000 tons, and milk to 2-2.2 million tons. These assignments require an increase in the productivity of animal husbandry by means of the broader use of intensive methods of breeding and fattening livestock. A chief condition at such time is the production of fodder in the necessary quality and of good quality, as well as their more effective use. It is also necessary to achieve a fundamental improvement in the labor of animal husbandrymen by means of the more complete mechanization of the animal farms. In addition to the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, it is also necessary to think about the more long-range situation: the improvement of pedigree lines on the basis of modern achievements of genetics, selection, and other methods that have been proven by science and practical life.

The entire increase in the gross output of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises must be obtained by means of an increase in labor productivity, which will have to be increased during the 5-year plan by 22 percent. For this purpose it will be necessary to renew the machine pool substantially, to improve its structure and improve its use, to raise the level of mechanization in vegetable husbandry and especially in animal husbandry, and to improve the organization of labor. Our republic's industry must assume some of the concerns for the manufacture of equipment that we lack today -- agricultural machinery, tools, and assemblies for creating specifically a zonal system of machinery and tools that is suitable for the natural and soil conditions of Latvia.

An important place in the fulfillment of the Food Program is assigned to the subsidiary farms at enterprises, organizations, and institutions. It will be necessary to carry out a large amount of work to increase their role in improving the rate to which the workers and the members of their families are provided with food products.

There will be a continuation of the broad-scale work of developing the social and everyday infrastructure of rural localities. It is planned to channel toward these goals 46 percent of the financial limits allocated to the branch for this 5-year plan for construction-and-installation operations -- as compared with 36 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Serious tasks have been entrusted to the Latvian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management. During the years of the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall have to drain and restore 260,000 hectares of land with an excess of moisture in it. Minister L.P. Misan must take the most energetic steps to raise the technical level and improve the quality of water-management construction and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses must do so to achieve the more effective use of the reclaimed land.

As for branches of the food industry in the agrocomplex, the basic tasks here are linked with the expansion of the capacities for the complete processing of the output of agriculture. The improvement of technological processes must proceed along the line of the more thorough processing of raw materials, and the changeover to technological processes with no waste products, especially in the dairy industry, where one still observes substantial losses of the protein in milk. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to complete the remodeling of the Valmiyera Dairy Combine and the Riga Dairy Combine, to have a 2.5-fold increase in capacity, as well as that of certain other enterprises. It is planned to build a bread-baking combine and meat combine in Rezekne, among a number of other projects. There will be an increase in production and an expansion in the variety of confectionery articles and canned fruit and vegetables, and especially children's foods.

By means of the change in the area of specialization of a number of enterprises, especially in rural areas, that produce alcoholic beverages, the production of juices and other nonalcoholic beverages will increase during the 5-year plan by a factor of 2.4, and the production of mineral waters will triple. The chief trend in the development of the fishing industry is the expansion of the variety and improvement of the quality of edible fish output. Latrybprom [Latvian Fish Industry] (V. Ye. Kireyev) is required, within the shortest period of time, to increase the capacity of the newly built Kayya Fish-Canning Combine in Riga to the production of 30 tons of various kinds of fish products a day. Further development is planned in the hulling and milling industry and the combined fodders industry.

An important condition of success in the work of the agrocomplex is the acceleration and deepening of integration of agriculture with the corresponding branches of industry, and of agricultural science with production.

Gosagroprom must expand and reinforce the direct ties that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have with enterprises in trade and public nutrition and with procurement organizations. It will be necessary to carry out more persistently the work of improving the quality of agricultural output and of assuring the decisive elimination of any losses of that output at all stages of production, storage, and sale.

As is indicated in the draft of the Basic Direction, one of the most important tasks of absolutely all branches, republics, and rayons in our country is to increase their contribution to completing the varied tasks linked with raising the standard of living of Soviet citizens. Recently the comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere in the Latvian SSR for 1986-2000 was approved. The leading branch in the production of consumer goods is light industry. The status of production in that branch was justifiably subjected to criticism in the report submitted by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and, naturally, the Council of Ministers must assume a definite share of the blame.

In the new 5-year plan the average annual increase in the output of light industry has been defined in the amount of 2.6 percent, or more than was actually achieved during all the elapsed 5 years. This will require the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], to devote increased attention to the branch. It will be necessary to carry out the remodeling of a number of production entities -- the Latviyas Lini and Rigas Manufaktura Associations, and the woollen and footwear subbranches -- and to carry out the replacement of worn-out equipment at the Lipyepaya Haberdashery Combine and the Ogre Knitting and Spinning Production Association. The collectives at those enterprises, and the ministry apparatus headed by Minister V.A. Nizhnik, will have to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality and the aesthetic level of the output being produced, especially sewn garments and footwear, and will have to develop the production of items intended for children at extraordinary rates.

Republic-level industry will receive further development. We expect that Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], the output of which will increase by 25 percent, and the other branches within the near future will undertake in a much more energetic manner the resolution of such a task as providing the public with the entire variety of household commodities that is called "a thousand trifles," while also using local types of raw materials and secondary resources. There will also be a substantial increase in the contribution of enterprises in our republic's machine-building complex to providing the public with various manufactured commodities, especially durable goods.

Something that is a requirement of the time today is the increase in the role that services play in improving the living conditions of Soviet citizens, in their spiritual and physical development, in the more efficient use of their free time. For this purpose the volume of paid services in the 12th 5-Year Plan is supposed to increase by no less than 29 percent. The system of personal services for the public will develop at more rapid rates.

The executive committees of the councils of people's deputies and Minkomkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Services] (V.G. Markot) during the 12th 5-Year Plan will have to carry out the capital repair of almost 2 million square meters of housing, to expand the volume of paid services for apartment repair by a factor of 2.2, raise considerably the level of amenities provided to cities and settlements, and increase the capacities of the water-supply networks by a factor of 2. Every year it will be necessary to allocate approximately 8,000 plots of land for the organization of orchard and truck-garden cooperatives. Simultaneously there will be an increase in the production and sale of building materials, garden-plot sheds, and various kinds of tools. Urban transport will continue to be supplied with new motorbuses and trolleybuses. An important event in the life of our republic will be the beginning of the construction of the Riga subway.

In the area of the development of communication, with the activation of the new television tower there will be an expansion of the zone of reliable reception of the republic's television and two programs of Central Television. The capacity of the urban telephone network will reach 518,000 numbers, and of rural 165,000. This will make it possible, practically speaking, to satisfy in rural localities the needs of the national economy and the public for telephone communication. The comprehensive program provides for building tourist centers and campgrounds for 6,000 visitors, and for creating even broader opportunities for bringing physical culture and sports into the everyday life of workers everywhere.

All the enterprises and organizations, all the ministries and departments, irrespective of their specialization or the nature of their basic activity, will be involved in rendering services. The volume of personal services rendered by these enterprises and organizations will have to be increased from 3 million to 5 million rubles by 1990.

As a result of the steps being taken, the volume of retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade by the end of the 5-year plan will be increased to 4.9 billion rubles -- that is, it will be increased by 18 percent. Within the period ahead, it is planned to achieve a considerable reinforcement of the material-technical base of the organizations and enterprises in consumer cooperatives. Chairman of Latprotrebsoyuz [Latvian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] I.F. Strautynsh, and the executive committees of the local soviets must make complete use of the additional rights granted by decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for the providing of better services to rural workers.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines the task of developing public nutrition at increased rates and of reinforcing the material-technical base in that branch is raised. For us that means assuring that by the end of the 5-year plan the workers' needs for public nutrition will be completely provided for at their places of work.

It is planned to carry out in our republic the comprehensive development of a single transportation system. In motor transport, which plays a leading role in providing for intrarepublic freight and passenger shipments, it is planned to improve the structure of the motor pool. The increase in shipments will be guaranteed by means of an increase in the productivity of the rolling stock. Today an acute task confronting motor transport is to economize on liquid fuel.

For these purposes compressor-type filling stations will be constructed in Riga, Liyepaya, Daugavpils, Saldus, and Yurmala for fueling motor vehicles with compressed gas. It is planned to build new highways and bridges. Sea transport will be equipped with new-generation ships with more economical power units. There will be an increase in the capacities of the Riga and Ventspils ports. Air and river transport will also receive definite development. Gosplan, Gossnab, the Baltic Railroad, and Minavtoshsodor [Ministry of Highways] must improve the administration of shipments, eliminate inefficient freight flows, and take steps to improve the coordination of the work of all types of transport among themselves and with other branches of the national economy. The ministries and departments and the enterprises must increase the effectiveness of rolling stock use, must introduce complete mechanization in loading and unloading operations, and must guarantee continuous delivery of freight shipments to consumers.

Successful attainment of the goals planned for the 5-year plan and for the period until the year 2000 depends considerably upon the fulfillment of the construction program. It is planned to increase state capital investments for our republic during the 5-year plan by 12.3 percent. Also, it is planned to channel 18 percent more funds into production construction, and into nonproduction construction 23 percent more, compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan. This structure of capital investments has been caused by the need to accelerate the erection of housing and of structures intended for social, cultural, everyday, and municipal purposes. Chief attention must be devoted to remodeling existing enterprises. The funds for new construction must only be put into projects that determine scientific-technical progress and that resolve social tasks. Gosplan (First Deputy Chairman G.V. Ukhov), jointly with the ministries and departments, is obliged to carry out a policy of concentrating the capital investments. All our construction organizations, customers, and designers are obliged to enter boldly onto the path of reducing the costs of construction, the substantial improvement of its quality, and the economizing of materials and structurals.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers have developed measures to improve the organizational structure of the administration of construction work and to build up the capacities of the construction organizations of Minstroy [Ministry of the Construction Industry], which in 1990 are supposed to be increased to R350 million, with an increase of almost R90 million as compared with 1985. The volume of contract operations of Latvkolkhozstroy will increase during that same period to R150 million, or by 23 percent. For these purposes it is planned to have an increased development of the production base of the construction industry, especially for the erection of housing. For purposes of more effective use of capital expenditures, Latvian SSR Gosstroy and Gosplan, jointly with Minstroyaterialov [Ministry of Building Materials], Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], and Latvkolkhozstroy, must take a vigorous, fresh look at the structure of the materials being employed today. Instead of the traditional ones, heavy concrete and brick, it is necessary to change over to the production and use of light and economical materials on the basis of gypsum, polymers, glass, and wood.

It will be necessary to carry out important work involving the industrialization of construction. Participants in that work will be not only the construction organizations, but also the industrial enterprises, where it is planned to manufacture more than 10,000 units of means of low-level mechanizations, tools, and outfitting. The further mechanization of labor in construction will guarantee a reduction of no less than 20 percent in the volume of manual operations.

Gosstroy Chairman A. Ya. Krols must considerably increase the insistence on quality of design documentation and the responsibility borne by the project developers and the customers for the decisions being made, and, most importantly, must increase the role and responsibility of Gosstroy for the formation and implementation of a single technical policy in capital construction and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all links of the construction complex.

Comrades! The entire sense of the programs being planned, the purpose of the concentration of efforts for their implementation, are seen by the party in the effort to resolve successfully the chief task -- the steady raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the nation. In our republic the increase in real income per capita of population is planned at 13 percent, as compared with 8 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will be increased by 12.5 percent and will be raised to R217 rubles, and the average payment for the labor performed by kolkhoz members to R225. Social consumption funds will increase by 25 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. Payments of pensions and grants in aid will increase to R835 million, or by 27.5 percent. In the area of housing construction, we shall continue to see an increase in the volumes for all sources of financing. Almost 6 million square meters of total area will be built, of which 36 percent will be in rural localities. In order to increase the amount of housing it is necessary to pay more attention to individual construction, as well as to the erection of apartment buildings by the in-house method, and to make broader use for those purposes of the money in the fund for social and cultural measures, which has been earned by the enterprise collectives themselves.

Our republic's public-health system is faced with the task of changing over to intensive methods, of achieving the complete satisfying of the needs of urban and rural residents with all types of highly qualified medical aid, and of substantially increasing its time-responsiveness and quality. By means of state capital investments, outpatient and clinic institutions providing for 2,200 visits a shift and hospitals accommodating 1,350 patients will be activated in our republic. There will be an expansion of the network and a raising of the level of the services at social-security boarding homes.

It will be necessary to reinforce considerably the material base of physical culture, sports, and tourism, and to expand the network of cultural institutions.

The basic task of public education is full implementation of the reform of the general educational and vocational school system. Here the problem that continues to be the chief one is the improvement of the quality of instruction, and the bringing of it into conformity with the requirements of scientific-technical progress. It will be necessary to do a large amount of work to improve instruction in the principles of information science and computer technology. During the 5-year period it will be necessary to build general educational schools to accommodate 31,600 students, and to carry out the changeover of all children starting at the age of 6 years to instruction in accordance with the first-grade curriculum. Accommodations for 20,000 children in preschool institutions will be activated at the expense of state capital investments, and the total number of children in those institutions will come to 155,000.

It is planned to begin the construction of a pedagogical school at the university. It is also planned to build three dormitories to accommodate 900 students for the Daugavpils Pedagogical Institute, the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka, and the Liyepaya Pedagogical Institute imeni V. Latsis. The construction of boarding homes for schoolchildren and apartment buildings for teachers will receive further development.

The same high measure of responsibility that will be required in resolving the practical tasks of scientific-technical progress must be manifested in the job of guaranteeing the optimal, comprehensive development of the social and cultural sphere, since its effectiveness, to a decisive degree, determines the activization of the human factor, the labor and social activity of people, and the success of the conversion of the entire national economy to methods of intensive development.

In addition to the more efficient operation of the network that has already been formed, it is necessary to undertake seriously the substantial reinforcement and development of the material base of the social and cultural institutions. For this purpose, first of all, the customers and contractors are obliged unconditionally to use the funds being allocated. Secondly, the party committees and the rayon and city executive committees, by using the local capabilities, are obliged to demonstrate the maximum amount of initiative and intelligent enterprise and, on the basis of a precisely drawn-up plan, organize the involvement of the ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses in the construction and remodeling of schools, PTU [vocational-and-technical schools], medical institutions, and cultural and sports projects.

Under the conditions of the constantly growing scope of economic activity, problems that take on greater and greater importance are those of protecting the environment and the efficient use of natural resources. The general direction in this area is the ecologizing of all branches of the national economy through the introduction of technological processes with few or no waste products. Tasks that continue to be especially important for us in the new 5-year plan are those pertaining to the protection of the purity of the Baltic Sea. For the republic as a whole it is planned to activate stations for the purification of runoff water, with a total capacity of 820,000 cubic meters a day. This will exceed by a factor of 6 that which was done in the previous 5-year plan. Structures for the purification of runoff water will be built in Riga, Daugavpils, Liyepaye, Tsisis, Yekabpils, and 40 more cities and inhabited places in Latvia. Minkommunkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Economy] and the Riga City Executive Committee, jointly with the enterprises and organizations situated in the city, must also take on the creation of a single production complex for the collection, transporting, and processing of waste products.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, Latvia's foreign-economic ties will receive further development. The republic's ministries, departments, and enterprises must study more actively the demand and requirements of the foreign market, and must guarantee the development and production of new competitive commodities.

The increase in the scope of production, the progress of science and technology, and the complication of the economic ties make increased demands on the administration of the national economy. The entire system of administration must keep in the center of its attention the associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and working collectives -- that is, the direct intensification of production and the best organization of labor in the outlying areas, including the expansion of the independence and the increasing of the responsibility of the enterprises, and the introduction of cost accountability. Recommendations for the further improvement of administration in a number of branches of our republic's national economy have currently been developed with a consideration of the accumulated experience.

In the fulfillment of the plans that have been set down by the party, an important role belongs to the local soviets of people's deputies. Their chief efforts must be concentrated on guaranteeing a comprehensive approach to matters involving socio-economic development, the efficient use of the labor, raw material, and fuel and energy resources, and the reinforcement of discipline, organizational spirit, and order.

For the further development of the workers' creative initiative, it is necessary to guarantee the effective operation of the USSR Law Governing Labor Collectives.

Comrade delegates! The decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee clearly define the paths for the energetic improvement of management style, of confirming high organizational spirit, business efficiency, discipline, and the decisive struggle against undesirable phenomena in the life of our society. The tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee in the documents preceding the congress require the party organizations and the Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic agencies in our republic to be completely imbued with firm conviction that there is only one path to the flourishing of our country: the acceleration of our economic and social development.

In the light of these requirements of the party it is necessary to say self-critically that our republic's Council of Ministers has not yet succeeded in achieving the necessary effectiveness of the planned measures for the intensification of the national economy. Putting it in a single word, it's necessary to reorganize. This is also attested to by the just criticism that was expressed yesterday against the Council of Ministers and the ministries and departments in the report of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the statements made by the delegates. The Council of Ministers must subordinate its entire practical work to the requirements of scientific-technical progress, and must act in a concrete and time-responsive manner. When evaluating and resolving the economic, social, and financial problems, we shall act by orienting ourselves primarily on the effectiveness of the final results. We shall have to work constantly to improve the mechanism of administration, emphasizing simplification of economic relations and overcoming departmental attitudes, red tape, and formalism. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and its deputies will have to continue to make more demanding requirements upon the ministries, departments, and the executive committees of the rayon and city soviets of people's deputies in implementing in a rigorous and initiatory manner the new requirements of the party and the government.

The successful fulfillment of the assignments that the party is assigning in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period until the year 2000 will be not only of domestic importance, but also of intransitory international importance. It will reveal even more completely to the entire world the creative forces of our society, will serve the further integration of the socialist countries, and will become an important contribution to the reinforcement of peace on earth.

The time has come for initiatory actions and the implementation of effective measures. The Communists and workers of Soviet Latvia are approaching the congress of the Leninist party with an awareness of their responsibility for the successful achievement of the goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the further reinforcement of our country's might.

GRISHKYAVICHYUS SPEECH AT LITHUANIAN CONGRESS

WA190100 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Speech by P.P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Discussion of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee report is at an end. It showed primarily that the congress delegates, expressing the will of their party organizations, unanimously approve the drafts of the CPSU Central Committee documents for the 27th party congress, the Leninist domestic and foreign policy, and the entire multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This unanimity is a convincing indicator of the fact that as the republic party organization approaches the 27th CPSU Congress it is united, cohesive, and boundlessly devoted to the behests of the great Lenin.

In their speeches the delegates analyzed discursively and interpreted in depth the work that has been done. It is gratifying that the main attention here was paid to unsolved problems and shortcomings, the specific causes and culprits were named, and thoughtful proposals aimed at surmounting them as quickly as possible were submitted. I believe I may say that there was a useful, high-minded, and exacting discussion which should serve as good inspiration for our further work and the successful accomplishment of the great and complex tasks which confront the republic party organization.

A sense of profound consciousness of duty and responsibility to the party and people and genuine party-minded concern for the state of affairs in their collectives imbued the speeches of the delegate representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry: L. Lukichevaya, radio assembly worker of the Shyaulyay Television Plant imeni 40-Letiya Sovetskoy Litvy; V. Gurskite, weaver at the Alitus Cotton Works imeni 60-Letiya Kompartii Litvy; Ch. Lysko, engineer-instructor of the Kaunas Shop of the Vilnius Locomotive Depot; and R. Baronaytene, milker at Vilkavishskiy Rayon's "Pyargale" Kolkhoz. The issues and shortcomings they raised, which they justifiably criticized, pertain not only to the collectives which they represent. The criticism they expressed should have extensive repercussions, and the correct conclusions need to be drawn from it by all concerned.

Problems of increasing the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production, improving product quality, and perfecting party and state leadership of the economy were purposefully analyzed by Comrades V. Mikuchyauskas, R. Rimaytis, S. Bartkus, L. Galvyalene, Ya. Fedorovich, S. Gedraytis, A. Vildzhyunas and L. Radenas. Their speeches showed graphically once again that we possess truly great potential and possibilities for realization of the course charted by the party toward an acceleration of socioeconomic development. The main thing is to activate this potential and these possibilities as quickly as possible and to the full extent. And for this it is necessary to remove by the most decisive measures the existing shortcomings in the organization of production and labor and the introduction of scientific-technical progress, and to instill everywhere strict plan, technological, and labor discipline and a practice of economies and thrift.

Comrade delegates I. Ignotas, S. Lisauskas, and V. Sharapayev rightly spoke about the great unutilized potential of the soviets, the state authorities and the trade union and Komsomol organizations in tackling tasks of economic and sociocultural building and, people's -- particularly the youth's -- education. They spoke of the need for those organizations to increase their public-political and labor assertiveness and to consolidate in all walks of our life the principles of socialist justice, organization

and discipline, and socialist legality and law and order. We still have many shortcomings in this sphere, and intensive work to remove them lies ahead.

Comrade delegates K. Bogdanas, A. Laurinchyukas and others spoke convincingly about the existing shortcomings and unutilized possibilities in the communist education of the working people, the development of culture, the recovery in the moral-psychological climate, and the establishment of a sober way of life. Both on the above-mentioned and on other issues connected with people's ideological and moral education our mass information and propaganda media, the creative unions, cultural establishments, and scientific and educational institutions can and must act far more assertively and aggressively. No Communist and no leader, whatever his position, can remain aloof from problems of spiritual life, ideological-political work, moral education, or cultural development.

We listened with great attention to the speech of Lieutenant General V. Samoylenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Baltic Military District Political Directorate. Besides their main task, defense of the fatherland, the Army and Navy formations and units are making an inestimable contribution to the military-patriotic education of our young people and rendering tangible assistance in the accomplishment of national economic tasks. This is why the republic party organization has paid and will continue to pay unflagging attention to strengthening ties to the military units. We wish our fighters, who vigilantly guard the gains of socialism, further success in their noble martial cause.

Comrades, in numerous labor reports, telegrams, and letters to the congress from all corners of Soviet Lithuania the Communists and nonparty people join their voices to that of our congress delegates in support of the CPSU's Leninist, wise domestic and foreign policy, and report labor gifts in honor of the 27th CPSU and the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party congresses. They express the unbending resolve to implement our party's policy by selfless labor and new accomplishments.

Permit me, on behalf of our congress, to express cordial gratitude to all the collectives and comrades who have reported their successes to us.

Comrades! The proposals and critical observations addressed to the Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat and the republic government we consider fair and correct, and we express sincere gratitude for them. They will all be most attentively considered and examined in the course of the practical work of the newly elected Central Committee. The due measures will be adopted for their full resolution by the government and ministries and departments of the republic, the party committees, and all whom they concern. I would like to express to you, comrade delegates, the wish that you will convey to your collectives the constructive spirit and atmosphere of stringency, exactingness, organization, and efficiency which have characterized the work of our congress and try to make them the daily norm of life and activity. This is a most important condition for continued successful work and the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us.

Permit me in conclusion to express the confidence that the party organization and working people of the republic will do everything for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of its decisions.

SLYUNKOV CLOSING SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN CONGRESS

WA190130 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Speech by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, at the 31 January closing session of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The agenda of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress is completed, and its work has come to an end.

Permit me on behalf of the members and candidates of the newly elected Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the members of the Belorussian Communist Party Auditing Commission to express to the congress delegates cordial gratitude for the high trust shown us.

We value this trust highly and understand the entire extent of the responsibility entrusted to us; we will spare no forces or energy for the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party.

The atmosphere in which the congress was held fully reflects the positive changes which have occurred in the country and the atmosphere of efficiency, exactingness, frank and constructive exchange of opinions, and orientation toward the achievement of outstanding results which in accordance with the will of the party is becoming established increasingly firmly in our society.

The congress demonstrated with full force the monolithic cohesion of the Communists and all working people of the republic around the party's Leninist Central Committee, their ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies, their readiness for major new tasks and accomplishments, and their inexorable wish to multiply the contribution to nationwide property.

The congress unanimously approved the drafts of the new version of the program and the changes to the rules of the CPSU and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

These documents of tremendous political and theoretical significance strikingly and convincingly embody the party's highest goal: All in the name of man, all for the good of man.

Having exactly and self-critically analyzed the results of the republic party organization's work in the period under review, on the basis of the program documents and principles of the CPSU Central Committee the congress outlined the main directions of its practical activity for the coming 5-year period, the main paths of the struggle for implementation of the course advanced by the Central Committee's April and October (1985) plenums for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the achievement on this basis of a new qualitative state of Soviet society.

The congress has given all of us a new creative charge. Returning to the labor collectives, it is necessary to transmit this charge to one's work comrades and join actively together with them in the struggle to implement the adopted decisions and to give a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A great deal of difficult work lies ahead of us. Accomplishment of the tasks which will be determined by the 27th party congress will require of each Communist, each party organization, and each labor collective of the republic a tireless quest for new approaches to the problems which arise, ever increasing initiative, high responsibility for the general results of work and precise organization and firm discipline.

And we delegates to our congress must set an example in all of this, each of us being especially responsible for the successful realization of the party's far-reaching designs and plans.

The congress received many letters and telegrams. The production collectives report the labor victories won in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. Wishes for the success of our congress are expressed by workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the people's intelligentsia, and war and labor veterans.

These letters are eloquent testimony to the indestructible unity of party and people, our people's devoted love for the motherland and their patriotic endeavor to make it even more beautiful and rich.

I believe I express the general opinion when I reply to all who wrote to our congress: Cordial thanks, comrades! New success to you in work for the good of the beloved fatherland!

The congress received greetings telegrams from the union republic Communist Party central committees and the party organizations of a number of the country's oblasts and cities.

We perceive this as a manifestation of the fraternal feelings toward the Communists and working people of Belorussia.

We express to them our sincere gratitude and acknowledgments.

Enriched by the experience of organizing and political work in the masses, the Belorussian Republic party organization will, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, continue to struggle tirelessly to implement the party's general line and achieve new victories on the path of communist creation.

Long live the CPSU, the guiding and directing force of our society!

Long live the heroic Soviet people, the creator people!

VAYNO SPEAKS AT ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING

WA181126 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 2-5

[Report by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress: "Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Report and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization"]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress. For our republic, as for the entire country, these have been years of strenuous labor and progressive advance in all areas of economic and cultural building.

In the period under review, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee was guided in its activity by the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the decisions of our preceding congress. The CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums, which substantiated and advanced the strategic course toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and profound qualitative transformations of all aspects of social life, were of great, pivotal significance. This course, which has been warmly received by the communists and all working people, has been embodied in the new draft party program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

In the draft new version of its third program the party provides a comprehensive characterization, more capacious than previously, of socialism as a social system possessing indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages over capitalism. It abides strictly here by Lenin's instructions concerning the impermissibility of excessive specification and groundless fantasizing about the future, premature anticipation and the leaping of historically necessary phases of social progress. The new version of the program determines the party's strategy under the new conditions.

In the economic sphere this means the national economy's movement toward qualitatively new frontiers and a fundamentally new scientific-technical and organizational-economic level. It means the economy's switch to the tracks of intensive development and the achievement of the highest world level of labor productivity, product quality and social production efficiency.

In the social sphere this means securing a higher level of the people's well-being with the consistent implementation of the socialist principle "from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor," the erasure of appreciable differences between city and countryside, the increasingly close combination of physical and mental labor and the further cohesion of the soviet people as a social and international community of people.

In the political sphere this means the fuller enlistment of the citizens in the control of state and public affairs, an improvement in the activity of the elective organs of people's power, an expansion of publicity and an enhancement of the role of the trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass organizations of the working people.

In the sphere of spiritual life it means the consolidation in Soviet people's minds of socialist ideology, the complete establishment of the moral principles and values of socialism and the spirit of collectivism and comradely mutual assistance and the formation of the comprehensively developed personality.

The upcoming party congress will also examine the draft of the CPSU Statutes with the proposed changes. The nature of the changes to the statutes has been caused by time.

The scale, profundity and complexity of the tasks confronting the party and the people make new, higher demands on the level of party leadership and insistently dictate the need for the mastery of new approaches in party work also.

The proposed changes conform fully to the propositions of the new Draft CPSU Program and enrich the statutes with the accumulated experience of party building and organizing and political work. The unity of the party's ideological and organizational principles and theory and practice is thereby guaranteed.

These most important party documents have for almost 3 months now been at the center of the attention of the communists and all working people of the republic. They have been discussed in all primary party organizations, at city and rayon report and election conferences and in the party press. Members and candidates of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the Estonian Communist Party participated in the discussion at the meetings and conferences.

The meetings, which were open for nonparty persons also, were attended by more than 214,000 persons and addressed by approximately 44,000. It is important to note that one out of every four communists expressed his opinion on these documents.

All the primary party organizations and the city and rayon conferences unanimously approved the documents drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee, and discussion thereof was of a candid and businesslike nature. The communists and nonparty people submitted more than 2,500 specific proposals and changes for the drafts, sharply opposed the old approaches to the solution of economic and social problems and proposed the bolder assertion of what is new and progressive.

Questions of the reorganization of the work and the increased personal responsibility of the communists, leaders particularly, were posed with all scrupulousness, for example. Thus S. Gerve, deputy chief of the Soldino Railroad Station and secretary of the primary party organization, A. Myaniste, machine operator of Vyruskiy Rayon's "Kuldre" Kolkhoz, and V. Moronov, leader of a brigade of the "TEZ imeni M.I. Kalinin" Production Association, delegates to our congress, and other comrades proposed that the paragraph in the party program which speaks of the need for a rise in the technical level and quality of products be supplemented with the words: "The party will raise the responsibility of all workers guilty of the manufacture of substandard products, regardless of the positions they hold." At the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon party organization conference E. Kayu, secretary of the "Tudulinna" Sovkhoz' party organization, proposed the establishment of a rule in accordance with which communists punished along party lines must no later than 6 months following the imposition of the penalty unfailingly report to the party organization how they are making good the violations which were committed. Similar proposals were expressed by more than 80 comrades.

In a word, the discussion of the pregress documents developed into a concerned exchange of opinions and a collective quest for the most efficient ways of solving urgent problems. It is important now that not one useful observation and practical proposal directed in the course of discussion toward the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic authorities, enterprises and organizations be left unattended and that it be used for an improvement in all our work.

I. Problems of an Intensification of Production and Ways To Solve Them

In the period under review, the main attention of the republic party organization was directed toward the republic's further economic and social development and its increased contribution to the country's single national economic complex.

Industrial production increased 14.5 percent in the 5 years, which was more than outlined by the plan and the socialist pledges. The target for labor productivity growth

was met 6 months ahead of time. The preferential development of electronics, instrument-making, and electrical equipment industry was secured. The manufacture of consumer goods grew at a preferential rate.

Measures for fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Food Program were implemented consistently in the republic's agriculture. A large amount of work was done on the further intensification of agricultural production and a strengthening of the material-technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plans of the 3 years which have elapsed since the May plenum for the sale to the state of the main types of agricultural product were overfulfilled. The republic reached the level of the Food Program in terms of the production of milk and the sale thereof to the state and came close to it in terms of meat. The 4,000 threshold in per cow milk yield was passed last year. The economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes strengthened, and all 300 farms have been operating profitably since 1983.

A big program of construction was realized in the 5-year plan. For the second year in succession more than R1 billion of capital investments have been invested in the republic's national economy. Capacity for shale production at the "Oktyabrskiy" strip mine, new chemical processes in the "Slantsekhim" Association, production buildings and shops at many machine-building and instrument-making enterprises, facilities of the Georgiyevskaya Weaving Mill of the "Krengolmskaya Manufaktura" Works, a chrome leather plant and model footwear factory of the "Kommunar" Association, new units for almost 200,000 head of livestock and hundreds of other production facilities were commissioned.

The construction of the startup complex of the first stage of the Novotallinskiy Maritime Commercial Port is being completed. The 5-year plan quotas for the introduction of apartment houses, schools and clinics were fulfilled.

All forms of transport and communications were further developed, their material-technical base was strengthened and the amount of freight and passenger transportation increased.

Work was performed in all sectors of the economy on an increase in production efficiency. Practically the entire increase in the product in industry, agriculture and construction was obtained by way of increased labor productivity. There was a reduction in the energy and material consumption of production, thanks to which more than R200 million of resources were saved.

The material-technical base of all sectors serving the public was strengthened. The network of educational, cultural and health care establishments expanded. An extensive list of measures pertaining to environmental conservation was implemented. A further improvement in the conditions of the population's material and cultural life was secured.

In respect of the results of all-union socialist competition the Estonian SSR was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the successful fulfillment of the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas and a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

As you can see, comrades, much was done, and a great deal of work was performed. Nonetheless, we did not succeed in achieving everything outlined for the 5-year plan. Certain shortcomings in management, planning and control took their toll. All levers of an intensification of production and available potential were not activated to the due extent. And the main task which we face in the current 5-year plan is precisely achieving a fundamental turnabout toward an intensification of production. The predominant part of the increase in production in each sector and at each enterprise

is to be obtained thanks to the use of qualitative factors. It is on the accomplishment of this task that the efforts of the republic party organization, the republic's soviet and economic authorities and all public organizations and the creative energy of the labor collectives must be concentrated.

An acceleration of scientific-technical progress and an intensification of production are the fundamental issues of the party's economic policy at the current stage. And under these conditions the problem of quality moves to the forefront of practical activity. Quality today is a summary indicator of scientific-technical progress. It mirrors the level of organization of production and the standard and discipline of labor. It is a most important source of economies in material, labor, and financial resources. Solving the quality problem means moving toward the dependable path of intensification of the economy. And if we evaluate the work that has been done on improving quality from these standpoints, it becomes clear that we still have much to do. Although in the last 5-year plan the proportion of products of the top quality category in the volume of products subject to certification increased from 30 percent to 50 percent here and three-fourths of new products are manufactured with the Symbol of Quality, we cannot be satisfied by what has been achieved.

It is not everywhere as yet that the demands of the times are correctly understood. Not all leaders are imbued with a consciousness of the importance of and need for this work. The Tallinn "Prompribor" Association, where the proportion of products of the top quality category equals zero, could be an example of such incomprehension, shortsightedness and absence of a sense of innovation. The entire management of the association -- the director, chief engineer, chief of the design office and party committee secretary -- had to be replaced.

The majority of the republic's industrial enterprises does not experience direct complaints from the consumers, but it is no secret that many of them are manufacturing products which in terms of their parameters lag behind the best models. This applies to the "Volta" Electric Motors Plant, the "Vvyt" Loader-Carrier Plant and a number of consumer goods. If the work even of such a, let us say, well-known and successful enterprise as the "Talleks" Association is evaluated in the new way, from the height of today's requirements, serious complaints may be leveled at it also. This enterprise's product has been commended at international exhibitions repeatedly. But today even the enterprise is experiencing difficulties in exporting machinery. And even in our country the excavator is in demand mainly because there is essentially nowhere else to acquire another.

What is the problem here? Primarily the fact that the base model of the excavator has long been obsolescent. It has only been partially modernized since the sixties. And there is no transition to the production of a new generation of excavators. Nor is such envisaged in this 5-year plan. Can this be called anything other than complacency and the habit of living with the old equipment and past glory? Association General Director P. Treyer, Chief Engineer Kh. Yurri and Chief Designer Kh. Mark must alter their position and strive together with the planning organizations more enterprisingly for the development and assimilation of new excavator models.

Questions of quality today demand close attention, persevering, purposeful work and profound interest in a constant improvement and renewal of the products. This is how the collective of the "RET" Association is working, for example. The series production of unique radio-measuring instruments, unparalleled abroad, has been assimilated here. It has become the rule in the association that all new products are developed at invention level. Many of them have been patented in the industrially developed capitalist countries.

The "TEZ imeni M.I. Kalinin" Association, the Tartu Instrument-Making Plant and furniture industry enterprises involve themselves persistently in raising the technical level of the products. There should be only such an approach in our time.

It is essential in this 5-year plan to appreciably increase the manufacture of products of the top quality category. We must set ourselves the task of ensuring that all newly assimilated products correspond to the highest level of quality. And, of course, struggle against shoddy work. There is still much of this. In the last 5-year plan approximately R4 million were removed from plan fulfillment annually because of defective products.

The assimilation of new types of products which denote scientific-technical progress and on whose level and quality technical progress in other sectors today depends should be approached with particular responsibility. The country expects of us the speediest manufacture of a new trenching machine, the new series of electric motors set in motion in the CEMA "Interelektro" program, superpowerful and high-speed rectifiers for nuclear power engineering, lighters which today determine new maritime transportation technology, high-strength cable for the oilmen and geologists and a school computer.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress in industry will be based largely on the renewal of available production potential. What is the situation in our republic in this respect? More than one-third of the equipment has now exceeded the normative period of service. Almost half of the mechanized production lines and more than 40 percent of the transfer machinery are over 10 years old. The state of the technical base for enterprises of construction materials, logging, pulp and paper, electrical equipment and fish industry is causing serious disquiet. This is holding back labor productivity today and will hold it back even more in the future and be reflected in product quality. It is essential that we change this situation and, primarily, change our very attitude toward the question of the replacement of equipment and persistently strive to ensure that the bulk of allocated capital investments be channeled into the renewal of equipment. As yet only one out of every three new machine tools replaces an old one.

In addition, replacement is proceeding intolerably slowly; only 2 percent of equipment is updated annually. And it needs to be at least 7-8 percent, and we must not simply change it but carry out replacement comprehensively, precisely on the basis of the latest, highly productive equipment. And, of course, this latest equipment must be used with the highest degree of efficiency. Is it normal that the shift-work coefficient of metal-cutting machine tools with numerical programmed control in the "TEZ imeni M.I. Kalinin" Association constitutes only 1.25 and at the Plant imeni Kh. Pegelman 1.32? Only half the mechanized production lines and transfer machinery in the republic operates at the level of rated capacity. Can the primary party organizations and their commissions for monitoring the activity of the administration overlook these facts?

People are acting correctly where the replacement of equipment is performed in planned fashion, with the enlistment of the scientific and design organizations. For example, shortly after the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant elaborated for this 5-year plan a comprehensive plan for the fundamental retooling of the enterprise. And the Scientific Research Institute of Petrochemical Equipment was enlisted in this work. The plan provides for the replacement of half the existing pool of machine tools and the introduction of robotized complexes. The sharp rise in the technical level achieved thereby will make it possible by the end of the 5-year plan here to have raised labor productivity considerably and to have increased output by a factor of 1.5.

The retooling of production is also being carried out systematically at enterprises of the republic Ministry of Local Industry. A long-term program has been elaborated here according to which specific directions of the technical development of the sector are charted. Each sector and each enterprise should have such specific plans and long-term programs. However, not all party organizations are displaying the necessary insistence and exactingness here. There is no precise plan, for example, for an

intensification of production and retooling at the "Volta" Plant. Yet it is here that there is much obsolete equipment and manual labor. And what is more the enterprise has long been working erratically.

Nonetheless, timely concern has not been displayed here about how to perform this work consistently and purposefully, although sufficient time has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the June meeting in the CPSU Central Committee. Such slowness and passiveness are also to be observed at the Pyarnu Food Machine-Building Plant, the Tallinn Structural Clay Products Plant, the Perfumery-Oil Works and at a number of other enterprises. The position of the gorkoms and raykoms is utterly incomprehensively here; they should have intervened and corrected the situation long since.

An arterial direction of the intensification of the economy is the saving of material resources in every possible way. In this 5-year plan we have to increase the volume and improve the structure and quality of products basically without an increase and, in some cases, with a reduction even in raw material and fuel-energy resources. The material-intensiveness of production is to be reduced by 4-5 percent. This is considerable. But we have reserves, and this is attested if only by the fact that in machine building today one out of every four tons of metal becomes waste. A large quantity of metal is overconsumed owing to the imperfect techniques of forging and casting operations and in maintaining in operation obsolescent and obsolete equipment. Inadequate use is being made of the possibilities of replacing metal by other materials. Many enterprises are failing to meet the targets for economies in ferrous metals.

Questions of economies in fuel resources are particularly acute. We have much confusion and much potential here. Fuel is overconsumed in large quantities in the motor pools, in agricultural production and in boiler houses. Power consumption is great in industry, in the system of power engineering for its own needs and in day-to-day life. A firm barrier must be erected against extravagance. It is necessary primarily to break with the very mentality and attitude toward resources as something inexhaustible. The strictest control, the accounting of resources and scientifically substantiated norms of fuel and energy consumption are needed. Inadequate use is being made as yet of the possibilities of the use of cheap power surpluses at night time for heating and the engineering needs of production, particularly in the countryside. We must also transfer more rapidly a part of motor transport from liquid fuel to gas.

However, far from all our managers and primary party organization secretaries and certain gorkoms and raykoms even are imbued with an awareness of the seriousness and acuteness of the situation and the need for economies in materials and, particularly, liquid fuel. But this work should be performed on a precise planned basis. In the majority of instances, however, half-baked measures are being adopted as yet, and even this is being done slowly and irresolutely, as if in the hope that everything will be alright. But the situation will not get better, nor could it. And we must not permit a repetition of the galling experience of last year, when some motor vehicles and agricultural equipment were idled owing to the overconsumption of fuel.

Republic science can and must make a considerable contribution to an intensification of production. We must make better use of its great potential and channel it into the solution of questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. There are many shortcomings here as yet. As before, there are no truly strong ties between science and production. The very system of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences' submittal of proposals pertaining to the introduction of scientific developments and their examination in the Estonian SSR Gosplan and the republic Council of Ministers is failing to produce the anticipated results. The scientists' proposals pass through a multitude of responsible hands, but thus become bogged down half-way, without finding the client. The fact that the developments are not always brought to the level of practical use is also reflected. Forty proposals were submitted in the past 3 years, but their fate remains questionable.

It is essential to underpin science's ties to production organizationally and use various forms for this. Joint laboratories, as will now be the case with the Physics Institute and the "RET" Association on the development of the country's first laser disk players, could be such a form. A joint laboratory is also being set up by the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and the same "RET" Association for the development of auto-tune systems in the production of radio equipment. The conclusion of business contracts not only pertaining to development but also introduction could also be a good form.

Much could be produced by the creation of temporary scientific groups and the concentration of forces of different establishments on the solution of some major problem. The republic biological center was set up on this principle in Tartu. It would surely be correct to combine certain scientific research organizations located in the republic with the industrial enterprises which they serve.

The fruitfulness of the introduction of scientific developments will also largely depend on the scientists themselves. The leaders of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, institute directors and VUZ deans must strive more persistently for the application of completed work in the national economy.

Turning to problems of the intensification of agriculture, we should begin with animal husbandry, the most important sector for the republic. Despite a great deal of work, it failed nonetheless to cope with the 5-year plan for the production and sale to the state of meat and milk. There was a supply shortfall of 89,000 tons of meat and 170,000 tons of milk. The difficult years of 1981 and 1982 and the fodder shortage on many farms were undoubtedly reflected. But what cannot fail to disturb us? Far from everyone knew how to make good the lag which had arisen in subsequent general favorable years. And the roots go deep here. It is not simply a question of bad weather. The production of milk did not increase and remained at the level of or was even lower than in the 10th 5-Year Plan on more than one-fourth of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Production as a whole did not grow in Khiumaaskiy, Tartuskiy and Vilyandiskiy rayons, and in Raplaskiy Rayon it even declined. Meat production declined on 84 farms. As a whole, it did not grow in Tartuskiy and Raplaskiy and declined in Valgaskiy and Vyruskiy rayons.

Figuratively speaking, our column extended considerably: the vanguard is marching confidently into the 12th 5-Year Plan, but the tail is dragging along in the 10th. Let us take, for example, Vilyandiskiy Rayon. There was repeated talk in the raykom (R. Elvak, first secretary) at plenums and meetings about the importance of study and dissemination of the progressive experience of animal husbandry and a strengthening of the weak farms. But when it came down to the main thing -- actual work -- word was not embodied in deed. As a result the fame of being one of the leaders of the republic's dairy stockbreeding was lost. Having passed the 4,000 mark in per cow milk yield back in 1977, the rayon still cannot in any way reach the former level. In addition, half of the farms have begun to obtain even less milk than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. For such a situation in the rayon's animal husbandry we have the right today to level the most serious complaints at Rayispolkom Chairman U. Veeperv and Yu. Rakhula, chairman of the rayon agrarian-industrial association (RAPO).

The question arises: how efficiently was party leadership exercised in, say, Vyruskiy Rayon if of the 20 farms 12 allowed a deterioration in the indicators pertaining to milk and just as many for meat? Or, for example, in Tartuskiy Rayon, where almost half the farms yielded their positions in respect of meat production? After all, raykom first secretaries A. Myanniste and L. Puksa worked in these rayons the entire 5-year plan. They are sufficiently experienced party workers. And they were obliged to ensure the steady development of all farms.

Yet we do have examples of successful work and skillful leadership. The 5-year plan in terms of meat and milk was fulfilled ahead of schedule by Kharyuskiy Rayon (S. Kont,

first secretary of the raykom, K. Payumyagi, chairman of the RAPO), and it was able to achieve a high growth rate here. Khaapsaluskiy, Pyarnuskiy and Kingiseppskiy rayons coped with the 5-year plan for milk.

In order to ensure fulfillment of the taut plans of the 12th 5-year period and to remove existing shortcomings more rapidly we need to work more creatively than ever, with high input and with knowledgeability and responsibility.

By the end of this 5-year plan we have to have secured an increase in meat production of 18 percent compared with 6.4 percent in the last. This rate cannot be achieved with the former, customary work methods. To what should attention be called primarily? It is essential to continue to expand the application of intensive fattening, primarily on the basis of fodder of on-farm production. As the practice of many of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes shows, we have the right to set ourselves the task of achieving average daily weight gains of hogs on all farms on a republic average of no less than 500 grams and of cattle of 750 grams and of raising the surrender weight of cattle to 460-470 kg.

An improvement in the pedigree of the livestock could be of palpable benefit here. Thus given the same fodder, merely by way of hybridization of hogs the average daily weight gains increased by 30 grams. Confirmation of this is the example of the research-demonstration Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin, where hybrids constitute 50 percent of the hogs and where a weight gain of more than 600 grams a day is achieved in fattening.

Or let us take such a breed as the Herefords. Practice has shown that it is not difficult to maintain these animals, which are unpretentious and not fodder-demanding. At the same time they produce good weight gains, and their meat is of a high quality, what is more. Yet on many farms the attitude toward this breed is inordinately cautious, prejudiced even. Yet for a whole number of rayons this represents appreciable potential for an increase in meat production. They would also be useful at the enterprises' subsidiary farms.

Nor are we paying sufficient attention to the development of sheep breeding. We are manifestly doing insufficient work here. There is practically no growth in the numbers of sheep in the republic.

Considerable potential is also contained in an improvement of the veterinary servicing of the livestock. The animals' morbidity, murrain and barrenness are still high. Just a 1-percent reduction in these indicators, which is perfectly feasible, could provide an additional 1,200-1,300 tons of meat a year.

No less complex problems have to be solved by workers of the dairy units. By the end of the 5-year plan gross milk production is to have increased 11 percent compared with 7.2 percent in the last one. And here also the main route consists of a further intensification of production. We have to annually raise the average per cow milk yield by 70-80 kg and to have increased it by the end of the 5-year plan to no less than 4,300. That is, to have reached a new high frontier. And whereas in the last 5-year plan we set the task of ensuring that the republic had not a single farm with yields below 3,000 kg and achieved this, we must now struggle to ensure that there be no farms with yields below 3,500. The main thing here is the most rational, scientifically substantiated feeding based on a better fodder balance. It is also necessary to perfect selection-breeding work, making more extensive use of the livestock's intra-breed possibilities, and to increase more rapidly in the milch herd the proportion of the most productive Estonian skewbald breed.

As calculations show, to secure fulfillment of the plans for milk production many farms also failed to cope without an increase in the basic herd and its replenishment by highly productive animals.

The transition to more intensive animal husbandry demands an effective solution of the problems connected with the modernization of the animal husbandry premises, introduction of progressive forms of the organization of labor and the training of personnel for the livestock units. Particular attention should be paid in the coming period to an increase in the qualifications of the machine-milking operators in special refresher groups on the basis of rural tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools. We can in no way be satisfied with the level of comprehensive mechanization at the livestock units. The proportion of manual labor is still high. It amounts to 50 percent. At the majority of livestock units the fodder is distributed manually on heavy and inconvenient carts. Yet the stockbreeders are mainly women. How much work can be done with these carts? The times are quite different. In the country as a whole more than half of the production processes at the cattle units are comprehensively mechanized now, in our republic only 40 percent. The ESSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee must determine as quickly as possible the ways to mechanize laborious processes and modernize the livestock units. It is necessary to know precisely what we will do with the small old farmsteads, what we will do with those built 15-20 years ago and how we will equip the new ones. Of course, this is no easy problem, but it insistently demands solution.

Both the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and the private farms of the population are directly related to an increase in the animal husbandry product. It is necessary to strive persistently to ensure that subsidiary facilities -- farmsteads, hotbeds and ponds for fish farming -- be created as quickly as possible at each enterprise and in each organization. This question is as yet being resolved extremely slowly. Little more than 1 kg of meat and the same quantity of vegetables is produced per worker. Things are particularly bad in our biggest cities of Tallinn and Tartu, in the system of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (G. Kruger), the Estonglavenergo (A. Osman) and the Ministry of Construction (L. Shmidt), at many enterprises of union jurisdiction, including the "Kiviyl'i" Plant (E. Vaas, director), at the "Ilmarine" Plant (Kh. Rokhtla, director) and at the Tartu Instrument-Making Plant (A. Kangro, director).

The individual sector now produces 14 percent of the meat and 16 percent of the milk in the total volume of purchases. This is considerable! A large part of this product is produced and purchased on the basis of contractual commitments. That is, new relations have arisen between the private sector and the farms. But these relations should be new not only in form but also content. The farms must display a more concerned attitude toward individual production, regard it as part of social production, render greater help with equipment and fodder and help in the sale of the surplus product.

An increase in the production of animal husbandry products is possible only given a considerable increase in the productiveness and stability of farming. And primarily given the utmost development of fodder production. The course which we formulated in this sphere has justified itself. We need to continue to proceed along this path.

In this 5-year plan we have on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses to increase fodder production by a minimum of 13 percent and ensure that each hectare of cultivable land receives on average no less than 3,200 feed units, which is 400 more than in the past 5-year plan. In the accomplishment of this task should be the assimilation of the scientifically substantiated, intensive system of farming on all farms. And this needs to be done consistently and persistently. The experience of our frontrunners attests the big possibilities on this path.

An important place in the fodder "budget" is occupied by cereals. We are faced with the task of producing in the 5-year plan in favorable years no less than 1.4-1.5 million tons of grain and in unfavorable years a minimum of 1.2 million tons. And here also the sole path is intensification. We need to continue to introduce intensive grain-production techniques in the specialized fields and strive to obtain therefrom

no less than 50 quintals of cereals per hectare. Some managers are interpreting this task in a simplistic manner: give us more fertilizer, herbicides and machinery, they say, and a big harvest will be obtained. But is it a question of this? Intensive techniques require a different, largely new attitude. The main thing here is strict technological discipline and precise observance of the specified times for all work.

A big reserve for an increase in the gross grain harvests is an improvement in the harvesting production line and, mainly, a reduction in the time taken for harvesting operations. We have somehow become used to the fact that the harvesting extends for more than 6 weeks here. Last fall showed graphically the results of this. Having, according to all estimates, cultivated a record harvest, we lost approximately one-third thereof in the harvesting and as a result obtained only 22.9 quintals of grain per hectare.

In order to obtain big and, the main thing, stable harvests it is essential to engage more persistently in increasing the standard of farming and soil fertility. And particular significance is attached here to organic fertilizers. We have done much in this direction in recent years. In the last 5-year plan more than 12 tons of organic fertilizer were applied on average per hectare of plowland. But this is insufficient. We need in the 5-year plan to raise this indicator to 15-16 tons. Kharyuskiy and Pyarnuskiy rayons are working on organic fertilizer constantly and persistently, seeing this, together with other components, as an important level of an increase in yield. It is not fortuitous that these two rayons have scored significant successes recently.

Now concerning grass fodder. The optimum dimensions of the areas occupied by grass crops have taken shape here in recent years. It is now necessary to obtain from these areas more fodder of better quality. It is precisely quality which we have to raise to the due, optimum level. It is necessary for this to expand more persistently the areas sown to clover, rape, peas, alfalfa and other crops rich in protein. In recent years their share has increased to 44 percent, and it should now be raised to half the area occupied by grasses. It would be advisable for each farm and for the rayon even to have a "Feed Protein" program.

As practice shows, we will be unable to reach the high frontiers charted in dairy stockbreeding without an increase in the proportion of root crops in the feed ration. We should have no less than 2 tons of them per cow.

The best root crop under our republic's conditions is, as is known, the sugar beet. But the cultivation and harvesting of sugar beet is already mechanized in the country. Why are we also not using this technology? The Estonian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee must immediately imitate the techniques of the application of these machines and strive to obtain them and organize their introduction. It may be said that these combines are costly, and thus the harvesting of root crops will be too expensive for one farm. But why not have such a combine for several farms? Or why not create, say, in the rayon a special mechanized detachment for harvesting the root crops?

A few words about potatoes. We need to engage more persistently in improving the quality of the food potato. Work began in the republic recently on an improvement in the grade of potatoes, particularly by the meristematic method. The construction of potato repositories is under way. This work should be stepped up in order to obtain tangible results more quickly.

Many of the questions of the APK which the Central Committee is raising at the congress are not new. They have been raised before also. But some of them are being tackled too slowly as yet and are being translated into the plane of practical action without due energy.

The APK executives are largely responsible for an improvement in agriculture. Of course, it would seem too early to be criticizing the State Agrarian-Industrial

Committee. This organization was created quite recently, but it is headed, after all, by the same people who before also were responsible for the state of affairs in agriculture, working in the former Agrarian-Industrial Association and in the corresponding ministries. And we have a right today to speak in full measure of their responsibility for the solution of these problems.

Is Kh. Myannik, for example, not responsible for a certain neglected state of business in potato growing and for the low quality of the potatoes? After all, he was in charge of these matters in previous positions also.

Kh. Veldi, chairman of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, and the deputy chairmen need to make a serious and specific study of the central problems up on which depend further intensification and, consequently, the end results of the work of the republic's APK.

There is also unfinished work here on the part of the Estonian CP Central Committee, A. B. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, who is in charge of this sector, and the Central Committee department headed by I. Kallas, who are making an insufficiently persistent and enterprising study of questions of the search for new ways of the intensification of the republic's agriculture and the development of new economic levers of management and who are failing to render the raykoms sufficient assistance in collating and disseminating positive experience.

Big tasks confront us in the sphere of construction. The capital investments must produce results more quickly. This is the basis of their efficiency. It is a two-in-one task here: not only building more rapidly but also assimilating more rapidly. In the last 5-year plan the average time taken for the construction of production facilities was reduced by almost 9 months and the number of projects being constructed simultaneously by one-fifth. In the last 3 years the time taken for the construction of apartment houses was maintained. Nonetheless, there are still many "long-timers" which are erected in a time several times longer than the norm.

Despite overall fulfillment of the plan in 1985, the Ministry of Construction nonetheless failed to commission three apartment homes, a rubber modifier shop in Kokhtla-Yarve and a television studio complex in Tallinn. The plans were not entirely fulfilled at carryover construction projects, particularly at enterprises of construction materials industry. Yet this is the very basis of the entire construction complex. ESSR Construction Minister L. Shmidt must be more exacting toward construction organization leaders for the observance of plan discipline.

It is also necessary to increase construction capacity more persistently where it is as yet insufficient. However, a lack of understanding is being displayed in this matter both on the part of the ESSR Gosplan and on the part of the republic Ministry of Construction and other construction organizations, while some people simply give up in the face of difficulties which arise. But life demands that there be more construction in Tallinn and the countryside right now. It is necessary to prepare seriously for a considerable growth of construction in the northeast of the republic. Particular attention needs to be paid to a further growth of labor productivity. As yet almost half of construction workers are employed in manual labor, particularly in finishing operations. More efficient use should also be made of the brigade contract.

More work needs to be done on strengthening the personnel, creating permanent collectives and improving the conditions of their social life. After all, it was precisely the insufficient work in this field which led to the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction organizations, for example, losing almost 1,000 construction workers, of which there is in any case a shortage, in the last 5-year plan.

An appreciable reserve in a further expansion of the industrialization of housing construction is the development of large-panel house building. And it is essential for this to increase the capacity of the Tallinn and Tartu house-building works, begin the construction of the Kokhtla-Yarve works and introduce the Pyarnu House-Building Works in order in this 5-year plan even to provide the countryside with the first 1,000 single-family homes of complete plant readiness.

The situation at the Narva Construction Materials Works, which has been working erratically for a long time, is disturbing. And it is not only a matter here of shortcomings in the organization of production. The very technology of the manufacture of large-scale products is imperfect. It is time, finally, that republic Gosstroy Chairman R. Kvell, L. Ananich, minister of construction materials industry of the ESSR, and V. Klauson, director of the Lime Concrete Institute, came up with a real solution of this problem.

There is also hidden potential in the organization of construction industry. Work would be facilitated considerably if the construction organizations planned at least 2-3 years ahead. Now, when the 5-year plan has already been determined, this is completely impossible. There is no need to describe the benefits this would have for the engineering-economic and material-technical preparation of construction.

An intensification of production is largely determined by the level of development of the transport system. We still have many questions and unsolved problems here. There are justified complaints about the poor work of the railroad workers pertaining to the transportation of construction freight and mineral fertilizer and about the behind-schedule dispatch of finished products. Whereas the annual and 5-year transportation plans are being fulfilled as a whole, in terms of the product list fulfillment constitutes only 70 percent approximately. Compared with 1980 there has been a deterioration in such important qualitative indicators as car turnover, schedule speed and locomotive and car productivity.

Yet there is every actual opportunity for the railroad transport workers to reorganize work in the new way. The railroad has begun to receive considerably more capital investments and new equipment. There is also a backbone of knowledgeable workers and specialists. With regard for these conditions O. Moshenko, chief of the Estonian Branch of the Baltic Railroad Estonian Branch, needs to evaluate his work critically.

There are also many shortcomings in the use of motor transport. Yet we have opportunities for operating motor vehicles more efficiently. These are the full load of the vehicles, a reduction in empty runs and the more active enlistment of road trains and trailers, the expansion of container and packaged shipments and the introduction of computers for calculating the optimum itineraries and data processing.

We must study all these questions persistently. These are appreciable factors of an intensification of motor transport. As in all other sectors, new approaches are needed here also. There has long been talk here about the importance of concentration of the motor vehicles. And it would seem that this question is clear enough. Nonetheless, things are not moving. On the contrary, in the past 5 years the proportion of public motor transport's share of freight shipments declined even. Consequently, the motor pool owners have no certainty that they will be well and opportunely catered for. Incidentally, the republic has 600 motor pools with less than 10 motor vehicles. But why are the ESSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways leaders, G. Kruger, O. Kaerlepp and Ya. Anvelt, not displaying initiative here? After all, the ministry could devise conditions which would guarantee the precise and reliable servicing of the clients, as far as indication of the time the motor vehicle would reach the client, and at less expenditure than he incurs currently. And then the owners of the small motor pools would themselves voluntarily give up motor vehicles.

There is definite potential for intensification in sea and air transport also. Primarily the speedier provision of these sectors with the latest, highly productive equipment and its better assimilation.

Questions of the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere now confront us more seriously than ever and in a new way. Demand is tending increasingly toward high-quality and new fashionable goods. And at the same time our industry is not keeping pace with demand and not satisfying the consumer's increased requirements to the due extent. In addition, certain basic necessities sometimes disappear from the store counters, which gives rise to justified complaints. Thus it is currently difficult to buy winter footwear, children's coats made from artificial fur, light sports outfits and slacks, women's cotton dresses and dozens of other items in the stores.

Let us take women's clothing. In order to satisfy demand it is essential, according to trade data, to increase the production of cotton dresses by 80,000. The production capacity and the necessary material for their manufacture are available. What is the problem? It is said that there is no economic inducement -- greater profit is obtained on dresses made from expensive cloth. But if there continues to be a race merely for easy profit, the shortage will never be overcome. In the last 5-year plan the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry turned a blind eye to the increase in the average price of products in its system and is now the captive of this indicator. But why should the consumer suffer because of this? The republic Ministry of Light Industry, State Committee for Prices and the Gosplan must approach these matters more strictly, from state-minded positions.

A greater role in satisfaction of the population with the necessary commodities could also be performed by interrepublic commodity exchange. It is narrow as yet and declining in respect of a number of items even. In the last 5-year plan, for example, imports of garments from other republics declined threefold. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Trade and Minister K. Todeson need to display greater assertiveness here and seek opportunities for the enrichment of our home market more enterprisingly.

The problem of the manufacture of the range of footwear remains acute. There is a shortage of children's footwear. Difficulties have arisen in the large-size footwear and inexpensive outdoor shoes. Currently all talk about the shortage of these shoes begins, as a rule, with the explanation that once the new "Kommunara" Factory reaches full capacity, all problems will be solved. But the new works envisages the manufacture only of model footwear and does not remove the problem of everyday footwear. And in solving one question Yu. Kraft should not lose sight of the other. It is essential to have a precise program for the provision in this 5-year plan of all groups of the republic's population with the necessary footwear both thanks to production and thanks to imports and exchange. K. Todeson and Yu. Kraft cannot evade this problem.

It is also essential to raise with no less seriousness questions of an improvement in the organization of trade and consumer services. Let us take the work of the wholesale depots. After all, an interruption in the sale of certain goods, a shortage arising or, on the contrary, overstocking are caused to a considerable extent by the sluggishness of workers of the wholesale depots, an inadequate study of demand and the insufficient assertiveness and perseverance of the wholesalers. After all, it is they who should bear the responsibility for the accuracy and substantiation of the orders, provide the population with commodities fully in accordance with the requirements of specific consumer groups and prevent interruptions in the supply to the stores of basic necessities, in respect of which there are sufficient resources. But such happens. The most varied explanations of these facts are given in the Ministry of Trade and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumer Societies (ERSPO). There are references to the shortage of transport, the erratic receipt of commodities from the suppliers, the lack of sorting premises for component batching, the refusal of the transport organizations

to ship small commodity consignments and many other factors. But all this is just talk, and the consumer is no better off.

In a word, order must be brought to bear here also. It is necessary for the solution of all these questions to display more exactingness and enterprise, and these must emanate primarily from the leaders of the Ministry of Trade and the ERSPO.

There are also many shortcomings in consumer services, particularly for rural inhabitants. People write to the party, soviet and economic authorities about the fact that there are long lines at the service shops and acceptance centers, about instances of unscrupulous auto and household appliance servicing and repair, tailoring and so forth. The development of the service network in the new residential areas is lagging as yet.

The state of housing construction requires great attention. We still have many apartment houses showing considerable wear and tear and a low level of amenity provision, and there are many such houses in Tallinn, Tartu, Pyarnu, Rakvere, Vyrü and elsewhere. It is advisable that the republic have a program for the 12th 5-Year Plan for the gradual elimination of unsuitable and damaged housing, as was the case at the time of the elimination of the wooden huts and basement quarters. More attention also needs to be paid to the reliability of the operation of the heating and water systems. Much also has to be done for an improvement in medical services for the public both in the city and in the countryside.

There are also many other questions connected with an improvement in service of the public. And the Estonian CP Central Committee of the gorkoms and raykoms must confront sector and enterprise leaders and party organizations with these questions seriously and scrupulously and raise their responsibility for implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere and the solution of social-everyday problems.

There is no need to prove what tremendous significance in an acceleration of the intensification of the economy is attached to the qualitative reorganization of control, planning and methods of management and the decisive abandonment of outmoded stereotypes. Working in the new way makes higher demands on the observance of state plan and contract discipline. However, we have not achieved a complete reorganization here. In 1985 fulfillment of the sales plan with regard for supply commitments constituted 99.3 percent. Some 22 enterprises failed to fulfill contractual commitments, failing to supply R29 million of products. These included nine enterprises which in the 5-year plan from year to year failed to fulfill the supply plans. These were the "Volta," "Estoplast," "Prompribor," "Estonfosforit," "Estonbumprom," "Kommunar," "Linda," "Punane Kunda" and Narva Construction Materials Works.

Seven of these enterprises are in Tallinn. Added to these would be such a very big organization as the "Estrybprom," which is constantly in a state of turmoil. And although the gorkom and the raykoms of the city have dealt with it repeatedly, they have been unable to achieve a breakthrough. This testifies in this case to the low effectiveness of party influence.

Under the conditions of scientific-technical progress there are growing demands on the organization of labor and the standard of production and discipline and order at the work place. We have many shortcomings here. This was shown graphically by the initial stage of the certification and rationalization of jobs. We are still making inadequate use of the possibilities of the brigade contract. Approximately 9,000 brigades have been created in the republic's industry in recent years. They encompass two-thirds of the workers. A considerable number, seemingly. But there are not enough brigades of the new type as yet with elements of financial autonomy. The majority of brigades is small. Yet life shows convincingly that it is the big, all-around brigades which are the most efficient today.

In agriculture also there are many opportunities for the introduction of cost accounting and the brigade contract. Frankly, we are only beginning, and timidly at that, to avail ourselves of them. A relatively dangerous "theory" has been given birth even: the brigade contract is good for the uplift of economically weak farms, but we do not have such. On our strong kolkhozes and sovkhozes we can manage without such innovations. Yet the report and election conference of Kharyushkiy Rayon was addressed by I. Tamiste, secretary of a shop party organization from the "Saku" Sovkhoz, and a delegate to our congress. She told the conference that the dairy complex where she works had 2 years previously been switched fully to a collective contract. In this time the per cow milk yield had grown by 1,000 kg here, and other production indicators had improved considerably. And this had been achieved on "Saku" -- an economically strong farm which is widely known for its successes. And how much similar utilized potential is there on other kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic?

The initiative, energy and perseverance of leaders who do not rest content with what has been achieved but who constantly seek new paths and are surmounting the obstructions of conservatism are valued more highly today than ever. An innovative approach distinguishes the style of a whole number of leaders, including O. Klushin, L. Allik, Kh. Parik, Yu. Kraft, V. Vaskivyal, V. Khalmyagi, L. Kayk and others. Of course, there are still shortcomings and unsolved matters in the work of the enterprises, farms and sectors which they lead. But the main thing is that they are creating a creative atmosphere of search for new forms and methods of work and management.

A very great deal may be done under the conditions of our republic in the sphere of an improvement of the economic mechanism. It is this that is indicated by our experience of the creation of RAPO and then the Agrarian-Industrial Association, which was supported by the CPSU Central Committee and subsequently used on a countrywide scale. In industry 40 percent of enterprises are now working under the new conditions of management. The experiment has undoubtedly invigorated their activity. The enterprises have begun to adopt a more responsible approach to planning and the interconnection of indicators and to make calculations more at the time of decision making. Their end economic results were higher last year than for industry as a whole.

But together with the positive results shortcomings are ascertained also. Not all enterprises are as yet ensuring fulfillment of the plan quotas for output sales strictly with regard for contractual commitments and also for a reduction in the prime costs of products and the manufacture of products of the top quality category. A number of provisions and principles of the experiment is being implemented insufficiently consistently and in half-baked manner. This is expressed primarily in the fact that the material stimulation of the workers is not yet being properly linked with end production results.

It is a year now that an experiment has been under way in the republic's light industry on a comprehensive improvement of the control of production and the sale of commodities which is of all-union significance. Having studied the progress of the experiment, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently noted that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department and the republic Gosplan and Council of Ministers were not yet doing everything to ensure that it proceed successfully and were not catering for the solution of a number of questions connected with it. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau demanded an emphatic change in the attitude toward the experiment.

Considering that as of next year all industrial enterprises will be operating under the new management conditions, we need to prepare for this ahead of time, bearing in mind the experience which has already been acquired. It is essential to ensure that every worker, engineering-technical worker and employee know specifically his place and role in the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the new management conditions. And a great deal of organizing and explanatory work in this respect has to be performed by the party organizations.

It is very important to lose no time in improving the economic mechanism in the Estonian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee also. Formerly we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded in this plane, failed to introduce differentiated purchase prices for agricultural products depending on the resource potential and natural-economic conditions of operation, which would have assisted the speedier development of the lagging farms and the formation of centralized funds for the stimulation of scientific-technical progress, and failed to use other levers also.

This unfinished business of the former republic Agro-Industrial Association was caused largely by the fact that the association was swamped by business routine. It frequently impeded an in-depth and thoughtful approach to an analysis of the questions occurring in the APK. Specialists sometimes lacked initiative and perseverance in the completion of useful undertakings. There must be no such serious unfinished business for the present State Agrarian-Industrial Committee.

In concluding the economic section I would like to say that all the figures, facts, examples and negative phenomena which have been given should generally be well known to the primary party organizations, gorkoms and raykoms. And party-minded conclusions should have been drawn on the basis thereof long since. The more so in that behind all the omissions and unfinished business are actual people, who are obliged to answer for the work. If such conclusions had been drawn opportunely, we could have avoided many costs.

The Tallinskiy Gorkom must involve itself more specifically, persistently and exactly in questions of an intensification of production. After all, Tallinn is the industrial and scientific character of the republic. The level of technical progress in the republic is largely determined by how efficiently these questions are tackled here. As yet, however, the influence of the gorkom and its secretaries -- M. Pedak and P. Panfilov -- in questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the equipment of the enterprises, of union jurisdiction particularly, is manifestly insufficient. Considerably more in this plane also needs to be done by the raykom of the city's leading industrial rayon -- Kalininskiy (Ye. Popov, first secretary).

The city of Tartu is assuming increasingly great importance in the republic's industry. And the gorkom must constantly keep its eye on questions of a rise in the technical level of the manufactured machinery and instruments. The Narvskiy and Pyarnuskiy gorkoms must deal more efficiently with a rise in the quality of consumer goods and an expansion of their selection. The Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Gorkom must tackle more persistently tasks connected with the modernization of chemistry enterprises. The qualitatively new level of our shale-refining industry will largely depend on how successfully the "Slantsekhim" Association is reequipped.

Speaking of the need for an improvement in the control of the national economy and new approaches in the solution of problems of intensification, we cannot overlook the role of the republic Council of Ministers, ministries and the headquarters of our economy -- the ESSR Gosplan. Many of the shortcomings which have been mentioned today are connected with unfinished business precisely on the part of these bodies.

Let us take the Gosplan. For some reason or other it is customary to blame for all wrongs, as far as trifling matters, primarily the Gosplan, although many questions should be settled in the sectors and locally. But the Gosplan has questions which it alone can decide. And it is, of course, doing a good deal. That, for example, the plans for production and supply per sectors of republic and union-republic jurisdiction are balanced pretty well, as a whole, and that these sectors are developing steadily is to the credit of the Gosplan.

But objectively it has to be said that on a number of fundamental issues the Gosplan is not doing enough. This is reflected primarily in the solution of such problems as the creation of interdepartmental works and enterprise cooperation, the comprehensive

development of transport, the organization of science's ties to production and an increase in the capacity of the construction organizations and the construction industry of the republic.

Many of our enterprises of union jurisdiction have lagged behind in a technical respect. And here also the Gosplan has a share of the blame. Opportunities have not always been found for the allocation of construction forces for these enterprises. It does the republic no credit, for example, that at the "Volta" Plant, which manufactures very important products for the country, modernization has dragged on for 20 years, and no end is in sight. Having done good work and drawn up 10 republic targeted comprehensive programs, the Estonian SSR Gosplan at the same time has failed to establish due supervision of their fulfillment.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently subjected to high-minded criticism Gosplan leaders G. Tynspoyeg and I. Belistov for not adopting effective measures for bringing labor productivity on republic territory into line with the growth rate of wages. Yet there have been impermissible disproportions here for several years now in the republic.

Many of the complaints leveled at the Gosplan may legitimately be addressed to the ESSR Council of Ministers also. There are also other problems. Questions of a reduction in the managerial machinery require urgent solution. Per 1,000 workers it is one of the biggest in the country. The Estonian SSR Council of Ministers (B. Saul) must occupy a firm and scrupulous position on these matters. Policy in the sphere of training skilled worker personnel must be more definite and precise, and the training of young people via the vocational-technical schools needs to be extended. Other questions also must be solved more promptly. And, what is most important, precise and effective supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decrees must be organized. In this plane also it is necessary for the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen to change their work style.

The Central Committee and N. Ganyushov, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the chiefs of sectorial departments should have exerted a better influence on solution of questions connected with the development of the national economy, analyzed current processes in greater depth, called the personnel more strictly to account for the state of affairs in the sectors and rendered the gorkoms and raykoms more assistance in the formation of party methods of leadership of the economy. Department chiefs K. Benno, Ya. Allmere, V. Ilves and R. R. Merisalu are being slow as yet to reorganize their work in the spirit of the new demands.

II. Union of Ideological Work With Life -- Central Question of the Republic Party Organization's Activity

The scale and nature of the qualitatively new tasks confronting us today objectively require a stimulation of the human factor and, consequently, the increased attention of the party organizations to ideological work.

In the period under review, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee made a constant study of questions of the working people's ideological-political education. Not one plenum, not one Bureau or Secretariat session bypassed them. But they occupied a special place at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 15th and 20th plenums, which examined the republic party organization's tasks pertaining to fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) decisions and the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Participation of ESSR Executives in Political-Educational Work Among the Working People". New impetus in this work was lent by the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums. Implementing the party's directions, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee performed a considerable amount of work on the establishment of a businesslike frame of mind in the republic and high exactingness toward the personnel. Ties to the working people became stronger. The role of leaders

in political-educational work increased considerably, and such effective forms thereof as united political festivals and radio and television forums were further developed.

However, we have yet succeeded to the due extent in ensuring the unity of ideological, organizing and economic activity and achieving the direct orientation of all educational work toward the solution of the problems which arise in life. It is far from always that our propaganda words are underpinned by the necessary organizing work and refracted in practical action. Satisfaction with the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Estonian SSR manifestly shows through in places.

The party organizations are not yet involving themselves sufficiently in ideological support for an acceleration of socioeconomic development. Considered use is not always made for this of economic and social levers and moral and material incentives. Insufficient concern is being displayed for a rise in the educational impact of socialist competition. At many enterprises the fulfillment of pledges is not monitored and results are frequently summed up only in terms of quarterly and sometimes annual indicators even. People often do not know who has been deemed the winner and for what and for what a bonus has been paid. There are enterprises where paltry sums are being channeled into the material stimulation of competition.

The moral encouragement of highly productive labor is often underestimated in the labor collectives. Yet the nature of the successes in Pyarnuskiy Rayon is largely explained precisely by the fact that the frontrunners are skillfully encouraged here and that people are raised on their example. Competition organized among workers of leading occupations both in terms of the rayon and regions and also within the collectives makes it possible to expand the number of these whose success is noticed and to also distinguish the best among those working under more difficult conditions. Rayon and regional stockbreeder and machine operator rallies and 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 milker clubs compel people to match themselves against the best and to pull themselves up. Labor is given its due here not only before one's collective but also before the inhabitants of the region and community and members of the family. The emotionalism and heartfelt conviction of such celebration is a great force. And although the Pyarnu people make no secret of their experience, the rural raykoms are still being slow to imitate it. This applies primarily to the Vilyandiskiy, Khiumaaskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy raykoms, which are as yet inadequately influencing an intensification of educational aspects of the new forms of the organization and stimulation of labor.

Also in arrears to the production frontrunners are the journalists, writers and artists. We have not created enough striking characters, the spiritual and moral character of the innovators is not being revealed sufficiently and full use is not thereby being made of the mobilizing force of their example.

The times insistently dictate the need for a serious reorganization of the personnel's economic thinking. We are still frequently encountering as yet an inability or reluctance to operate boldly and enterprisingly and without a view to narrow departmental interests and to take risks, if need be.

We need to change our attitude toward the economic, technical and vocational training and retaining of the personnel and determine precisely who, where, how and what to teach.

In the existing forms of training we must make more use of debate and practical games, organize speeches by the leaders of the best enterprises and production frontrunners and study of experience directly in the localities and discuss new approaches to the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us now. But training here as yet is more of an armchair, instructive nature.

The content of mass-political work also requires a new approach. As before, there are still many general appeals here. One rarely sees, for example, in the shops and bays

of many enterprises of Tallinn, Pyarnu and Sillamyaе stands with data on consumption norms and the cost of materials, which would afford an opportunity for graphically depicting unproductive waste and the damage therefrom to the state and the worker himself. The party organizations of a number of enterprises of Narva, the Tartu Furniture Works and the Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin are acting correctly in underpinning agitation for an increase in labor productivity and product quality and economies in resources with precise economic calculations and thereby helping words be really convincing.

A stimulation of the human factor largely depends on how unity of word and deed is ensured in practice. If it exists, it stimulates initiative, if not, it gives rise to people's dissatisfaction and engenders passiveness.

It is far from everywhere that leaders heed the opinion of the working man and his requirements. It is not always that the powers provided for by the Law on the Labor Collective are exercised. This applies, for example, to P. Gulyavin, director of the "Kokhtla-Yarveavtotrans" Association, A. Ponomarenko, chief of the board of directors of the Novotallinskiy Port which is being built, Yu. Kyrda, director of the "Khabaya" Sovkhoz, and certain others. Even given the semblance of well-being, the atmosphere often becomes in time in such collectives abnormal and fraught with the risk of serious consequences. And the party organizations have to take this into consideration.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree on the ESSR and the recommendations of the all-union scientific-practical conference on the ideological struggle which was held in Tallinn, our party propaganda is putting the emphasis on class education and the formation of politically mature public opinion on the main problems of the ideological confrontation. But we are not always successful as yet in revealing intelligibly and persuasively how specific socioeconomic problems are being solved in the socialist society, cogently and strikingly showing the fundamentally different level of social life and the real concern for man in the Soviet country and the all-around development of the Estonian nation under the conditions of the socialist system and exposing the intrigues of bourgeois propaganda. Even the big opportunities which socialism affords man for the all-around realization of the personality are mentioned infrequently and inexpressively in our propaganda.

Particular relevance in class education is attached to the struggle against nationalist and chauvinist sentiments. Questions of international and patriotic education and the struggle against manifestations of nationalism have been raised repeatedly at Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and Bureau sessions and at gorkom and raykom plenums. A specific action program has been drawn up and is being implemented. However, despite the high-minded formulation of the question, far from all party organizations are performing this work and fulfilling their own decisions consistently and actively. Yet under the conditions of our republic international-patriotic education should be the pivot of all ideological-political work.

In propaganda and mass-political work as a whole insufficient attention is as yet being paid to a revelation of the historical roots of the friendship of the Estonian and Russian peoples, the heroic revolutionary traditions of the Estonian working class and Estonian Communist Party and the joint intensive labor of the entire Soviet people on an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic progress.

In the current tense international situation, when imperialism is attempting to strengthen its positions in the world via an arms buildup, particular significance is attached to molding the readiness for defense of the socialist fatherland and an intensification of defense-mass work. Unfortunately, its fruitfulness does not satisfy us as yet. With the increase in the number of measures there has in places been a slackening of supervision of their content, and much formalism has appeared.

We cannot fail to be disturbed by the state of the population's moral education. Drunkenness, consumerism, spirituality, the violation of socialist legality, an aspiration to unearned income and a fascination with substitutes of Western mass culture in a certain part of the population testify to serious shortcomings in the establishment of communist morality. We are not emphasizing attention to the proper extent in ideological-educational work to the cultivation of spirituality, decency and conscientiousness and failing to ensure the efficacy of propaganda of the soviet way of life and the establishment of an atmosphere of people's high exactingness toward themselves and one another. Of course, the struggle against these negative phenomena is not simple. It demands big and constant efforts, new approaches and greater specificity. And it is here that its difficult lies.

Let us take, for example, the struggle against drunkenness. There has been a considerable reduction in the last 6 months here in the number of sales outlets where liquor is sold. The sale of liquor in the vicinity of enterprises, in dining rooms and in public recreation areas has been eliminated, and we have put a stop to measures involving drinking in the labor collectives. City and community streets have been cleared of drunks to a considerable extent. In the republic as a whole in this time the sale of wine-vodka products has declined 25 percent. But essentially only the first steps have been taken. It is as yet mainly administrative measures which have been employed. There has not yet been, however, a fundamental psychological breakthrough. Those who like to drink have now moved inside apartments and hostels and, in the summertime, outdoors.

The gorkoms and raykoms are not yet probing in depth the processes under way in the collectives, rarely receive managers' reports on how the struggle against drunkenness is being organized locally and are not increasing efforts to eradicate this dangerous evil. This work is being performed particularly inadequately in Tartuskiy and Vyruskiy rayons. There has been no perceptible reduction in the sale of liquor here, and one of the highest levels of per capita alcohol consumption in the republic is maintained. What just one fact tells! In 6 months at the Vyruskiy Sawmill there were 64 (!) recorded instances among the 127 persons working there of administrative proceedings being instituted for violation of the anti-alcohol legislation. There has been a marked falling off in attention to the fight against drunkenness in recent months in Narva and Kokhtla-Yarve. The sale of vodka is not declining here, and this is having a negative effect on the state of law and order.

The temperance society which was created recently is also being slow to develop its work. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and departments are raising insufficiently the personnel's responsibility for organizing the fight against drunkenness and inadequately monitoring fulfillment of the decisions adopted on these questions.

A new approach to illustration of the problems troubling people is required of our mass information and propaganda media. However, the press, radio and television are being slow to turn toward what is new. They lack depth, clarity of position, promptness, fullness of information and intelligibility, and what has been started is frequently not brought to a conclusion. We have not succeeded in ridding ourselves of the practice of presenting secondary news devoid of content for the benefit of a splendid phrase. Both television news broadcasts and ETA material and information of the republic newspapers are guilty of this.

Our journalists are not always availing themselves adroitly of such a powerful weapon as criticism. On the one hand they at times display a lack of balance and indulge in carping, which, incidentally, was typical of certain articles of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, and it was justifiably criticized for this at the Tallinn party report and election conference. On the other, they often lack civic maturity, responsibility and preparedness for critical articles on serious, fundamental subjects. It should be noted that our republic party newspapers RAKHVA KHYAEL (Kh. Toming, editor) and SOVETSKAYA

ESTONIYA (G. Turonok, former editor) have yet to reorganize themselves in the spirit of the new demands, are analyzing the work of the economic authorities in insufficient depth and extremely rarely and are circumventing many urgent issues. Criticism in the journal KOMMUNIST ESTONII (L. Annus, chief editor) is an infrequent guest. It is necessary that television's leaders, A. Kulaste and E. Anupyl'dy, intensify the critical pointedness of its broadcasts.

It is essential that the party committees make more efficient use of the mass information and propaganda media for broadening publicity and react more promptly and practically to their material. Only then will the mass media be able to really help in the accomplishment of many tasks.

A great deal of work is being performed in the republic in connection with the reform of the general and vocational schools. However, in such a most important matter as the education of the youth there is still much unfinished business. Not all teachers are able to awaken in the youth a profound interest in the affairs of society. Many schools are literally choking from an abundance of various measures, which are often unconnected and incidental.

In recent years the school party organizations have begun to perform work more purposefully on the young people's international education. The joint activity of students of different nationalities is expanding, and the level of Russian tuition is rising. But our efforts are not always producing the anticipated result. Inadequate knowledge of Russian is complicating for many young people service in the Soviet Army, studies outside of the republic and communication with their peers of other nationalities. The ESSR Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education should develop more persistently efficient methods of tuition and introduce them in practice more rapidly.

The young people's internationalist consciousness is largely formed in inter-nation intercourse. It is necessary to inculcate in the students a desire and ability to communicate, study, work and spend their leisure time with their peers of other nationalities.

The Komsomol organizations must play a considerably larger part in the ideological formation of the youth. Imitators of the "punk" style, traffickers and hooligans can only feel themselves to be "heroes" when their peers, whose opinion is particularly important for young people, remain silent. The Estonian Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat and First Secretary A. Almann must involve themselves to a far greater extent and more specifically with the Komsomol organizations of the educational institutions and strive to ensure that healthy public opinion be established in youth groups everywhere and that any juvenile antisocial conduct immediately become the subject of high-minded discussion in the Komsomol organizations.

We must pay more attention to the ideological-political education of the youth in the VUZ's. After all, it is precisely from there that the future commanders of production and figures of culture and science come. And we still have much unfinished business here also.

The political culture of schoolchildren and students depends directly on the political culture of the teachers. The Narvskiy Gorkom and Leninskiy and Khaapsaluskiy raykoms are acting correctly in daily keeping their eye on an improvement of the political knowledge and the briefing of the teaching personnel and a rise in its qualifications, enlisting it in active social-political activity and displaying concern to satisfy the teachers' spiritual interests and everyday needs. The Tallinskiy and Tartuskiy gorkoms should do this to a considerably greater extent in respect of the professorial-lecturer staff of the VUZ's.

In the course of the school reform the teaching collectives and many base enterprises have begun to involve themselves more assertively in the youth's labor training. The Kadrinaskaya High School, for example, is cooperating well with the local branch of the selkhoztekhnika. And it is not fortuitous that one out of every four workers at the enterprise is a Kadrinaskaya School graduate. At the same time, however, the concerns of the school have become their own, close concerns for far from all enterprise, farm and party organization leaders. Many have essentially not determined their place in fulfillment of the school reform.

The training of personnel in the vocational-technical education system continues largely along the beaten track. And although six new educational complexes were built in the 5-year plan and the graduation of skilled worker personnel increased 18 percent, there are still disproportions in providing certain important sectors of the republic's national economy, construction and machine building, for example, with vocational-technical school graduates.

Under current conditions there is even more significance in artistic creativity, literature and art as a powerful weapon of struggle for man's spiritual health. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor, which was recently bestowed on the writer P. Kuusberg and K. Ird, artistic leader of the "Vanemuine" Theater, and also our top artist E. Okas, veterans of the Estonian Communist Party and delegates to the congress, testifies to Estonian culture's significant contribution to socialist building. All their creativity is undividedly given to service of the people and helps us comprehend life from class standpoints. It is gratifying that their traditions are being continued by such communist cultural figures as K. Beekman, Ya. Ryaets, E. Pyldroos, K. Kiysk, V. Laul and many others.

An entire pleiad of young talent, a striking representative of which is K. Randalu, a delegate to our congress and winner of the P.I. Chaykovskiy International Competition, became noticeable in recent years. Such continuity of the generations is a guarantee of the continued dynamic development of Estonian national culture and enrichment of the people's spiritual world.

The material base of culture grew more than ever in the past 5-year plan -- such unique installations at the Vilyandiskiy "Ugala" Theater, the library of the Tartu State University and the book printing house in Tallinn -- were commissioned, nine new museums were opened and such buildings of tremendous cultural value as the "Niguliste" Concert Hall and the Kuressaare Castle Museum were restored. The Palace of Culture and Sport imeni V.I. Lenin alone increased our concert audience by half a million persons a year! The strengthening of the material-technical base of culture continues at an accelerated pace. The construction of the State Library imeni F.R. Kreysvald has begun, a new opera theater is being planned and a competition for plans for a conservatory building has been conducted. Cultural centers and motion-picture theaters will be constructed in many cities and rayons.

And at the same time, however, our enemies abroad are shouting from the rooftops about the decline of Estonian national culture and piling up many other false inventions and malicious untruths. And this when the Estonian SSR occupies one of the first places not only in our country but in the world in the publication of literature per capita, when the new edition of the Estonian Soviet Encyclopedia will be published in an unprecedented printing for us of 200,000 copies, when more than 400 works by Estonian writers were in the past 5-year period alone translated into the languages of various peoples and published in a total edition of 17 million copies and when extensive research is under way into developing the Estonian language and literature. Was there anything of the kind in terms of scale and depth before?! Life itself is eloquent testimony to the unprecedented flowering of the culture and art of the Estonian people and the development of their national artistic traditions, which have been suffused with new socialist content. And this has to be seen!

Nonetheless, it has to be said that we have shortcomings and unfinished business in this sphere here. Had the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the leaders of the ESSR Ministry of Culture and the creative unions paid more attention to the creative intelligentsia, there would not have been many of the appreciable shortcomings which we have to talk about today. Problems of broad social significance are revealed insufficiently in the work of part of our artistic intelligentsia. We are worried by the shakiness of ideological positions and separation from real life of individual men of letters, producers and artists. The narrowness of the subject interest of young Estonian poetry is cause for concern.

It is not the first time that we have spoken of oversights in the activity of the ESSR State Committee for Cinematography, which is not concerning itself with necessary organizing work, not making use of the social imperative and rendering its sole film studio, "Tallinfilm," insufficient assistance in the choice of subjects for its works and in the training of scriptwriters and producers. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee gave R. Penu, chairman of the Estonia SSR State Committee for Cinematography, a serious warning for shortcomings in work.

Certain concern is being caused by the trend which has been discerned in the repertory policy of the theaters, concert groups and club establishments toward a departure from profound social themes and a certain inclination toward national exclusiveness. The USSR Ministry of Culture Board recently rightly criticized the republic's drama and musical theaters. Their repertoire contains insufficient works devoted to present-day socioeconomic problems and international problems and an insufficient representation of the classics, which is reflected both in a rise in the professional skill of the acting groups and the international education of the audience. I. Lott, minister of culture of the ESSR, the ministry board and all communists of the theaters must draw serious conclusions from this. The organizers of cultural-mass work frequently forget that an acute ideological struggle is under way in the sphere of entertainment programs also and in the leisure industry as a whole. In making the stage, screen and the air available for the performances of this group and individual performer or the other and for the showing of motion pictures club, movie theater, television and radio workers must always themselves have a clear idea of the educational consequences and bar the way to second-rate products and forestall the harmful influence of bourgeois mass culture.

It has to be mentioned that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department (K. Tammistu) and the gorkoms and raykoms have not always displayed the necessary exactingness toward communist leaders and party organizations of cultural establishments and the creative unions and have rendered them insufficient effective help in work.

Concluding the examination of topical questions of ideological work, it has to be said that R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Central Committee ideology departments could have done much more. At times they lack consistency, a systemic approach and coordination, and haste has sometimes been permitted in deciding questions. The plans of measures have not always been underpinned by organization and subsequent supervision. Shortcomings in organizational support for ideological-educational work are as yet its weakest point. We must strengthen precisely this aspect, display far more concern for the further development of the material base of the socio-cultural sphere and make better use of everything that we have.

III. Organizational-Party Work and the Practice of Party Leadership -- At the Level of the New Demands

Our congress completes the big and crucial report and election campaign, which has been under way for several months in all components of the republic party organization.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and their spirit and thrust exerted their influence on the entire course of the campaign. This was manifested primarily in the assertiveness of the communists and the increased critical approach. More than 26,000 critical observations and proposals were expressed in the course of the reports and elections. This was 6,000 more than previously. Many of them have already been realized.

The communists evaluated the work of the secretaries, party bureaus and party committees more exactly also. In a number of instances artistic leaders and secretaries about the style and content of whose work the communists had made serious complaints did not become a part of the elective authorities.

The reports and elections also showed graphically what the frame of mind is today in the party organizations where an atmosphere of scrupulousness and an aspiration to an actual improvement in matters predominates and where there is no hurry to reorganize and thinking and acting according to the old outlines continues.

The Estonian Communist Party has arrived at its 19th congress cohesive, battle-worthy and even stronger ideologically and organizationally. Its ranks now number almost 110,000 communists. Today one out of every 10 persons working in the national economy is a communist. This is a considerable number. However, the complex and large-scale tasks which confront us demand an intensification of party influence in the leading sectors of the economy, primarily where the tasks of scientific-technical progress are being tackled.

We will not accomplish the complex tasks which the party has now set us unless we perfect work with the personnel and raise their responsibility for the state of affairs. Questions of work with the personnel were analyzed constantly and searchingly in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. Whatever the issue discussed by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, Bureau or Secretariat, it was invariably examined from the viewpoint of work with the personnel.

A great deal of work was performed on the selection and assignment of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol personnel. First, there was a certain rejuvenation of this personnel. The average age of gorkom and raykom secretaries is now 41, of gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen 43. Second, there have come to be more women secretaries in each raykom and gorkom and also gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and their deputies. Third, and this is very important, there has been a considerable increase in the number of national economy specialists, and they constitute two-thirds of gorkom and raykom secretaries. More than half of them also have higher party-political education. Ninety percent of rural and settlement soviet chairmen and secretaries now have higher education. The majority of republic trade union committee chairmen and secretaries and Komsomol gorkom and raykom secretaries are also national economy specialists.

A strengthening and rejuvenation of the personnel occurred here at the republic level also. Skilled, energetic and enterprising people came to be promoted to leadership more actively. The leadership of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee was renewed. Almost half the ministers and state committee chairmen and two-thirds of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs were replaced. Now, for example, the average age of the comrades heading the Council of Ministers -- the chairman and his deputies -- is 47.

A complex, multilevel picture of cadre movement lies behind all these indicators. A process of their natural growth, which has intensified markedly recently, and the transition of a significant number of specialists to party and soviet work. And the necessary replacement of cadres connected with their incongruousness in terms of

professional and moral attributes. Some we had to emphatically dispense with, it was suggested to others that they retire.

It may boldly be said that we now have a large detachment of leaders capable of working competently, knowledgeably and enterprisingly. At the same time, however, there are still many shortcomings in work with the personnel. They are particularly visible from the viewpoint of the new tasks.

The central question of work with the personnel is the creation of an effective reserve. It has to be said plainly that, despite the work being performed in this field, there are still very many shortcomings here. A real reserve where work is done constantly with selected candidates for promotion and they are prepared in practice to perform new duties does not yet exist in many party committees and ministries, at enterprises and on farms. How else to explain, say, the fact that the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry has for months been unable to find leaders for certain enterprises of the sector. Or the fact that there has been virtually no increase in the past 5 years in the number of leaders with higher education in the system of trade and consumer services, communications and motor transport.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department and other Estonian Communist Party Central Committee departments, which do not bear the least responsibility for the formation of an executive personnel reserve, deserve to be seriously reproved for shortcomings in the creation of an effective reserve.

We have many forms of work which contribute to a rise in cadre responsibility and their political and professional maturity. These include, for example, the party-political certification of personnel which began recently and which is being carried out successfully by the Narvskiy Gorkom and certain other party committees. And an updating of references with their subsequent discussion and confirmation at party committee bureau meetings.

Practice has shown that a big role in an increase in the exactingness and responsibility of leaders is performed by their reports. In the past 2 years, accounts were rendered at Central Committee plenums and Bureau and Secretariat sessions by 16 leader-communists, at party committee plenums and bureau sessions by 266 and in the primary party organizations by approximately 4,000. But far from best use is as yet being made of the reports' educational possibilities. In many party organizations they are received only periodically, without due preparation, formally and without a candid, concerned discussion of what matters. No specific decisions are adopted in respect of them, as a rule.

No leader must be beyond the supervision of the party organization. This demand is now emphasized in the draft CPSU Rules. It is important in this plane that all a leader-communist's misdemeanors be examined first of all in the primary party organizations. It has to be acknowledged that this principle was not always upheld here in recent years. In 1983, for example, only 15 percent of the personal cases of leaders against whom party proceedings had been instituted were examined in the primary party organizations. The situation was rectified somewhat last year, in 1985: more than 70 percent of such cases were examined beginning with the primary party organization. However, work in this direction must continue. Practice shows that decisions adopted in such cases "behind closed doors," in the higher authorities, do not always achieve their educational goal and do not always contribute to the speediest removal of shortcomings. More, they create soil conducive to every conceivable kind of false interpretation and immature judgment.

But it is not always that even the primary party organizations evaluate leaders' misdemeanors and their work and behavior exactly and scrupulously. After all, it was precisely a lack of supervision and insufficient exactingness on the part of the party

organizations which led to A. Seemel, deputy minister of light industry, T. Kull, director of the "Vyrupribor" Association, G. Suurmets, chairman of Rakvereskiy Rayon's "energiya" Kolkhoz, and a number of other leaders having to be expelled from the party and dismissed from their positions for various abuses. Life confirms convincingly the extraordinarily important truth that the party will strengthen if it purges its ranks of unscrupulous people and those who sully the title of party member and lower its authority in the eyes of the people.

The decisions adopted by the primary party organizations and raykoms and gorkoms to expel from the party persons unworthy of the high title of communist were correct. There have in practice been no instances of such decisions being canceled by the higher party authorities. There have, however, been instances of party committees of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau canceling liberal decisions of certain primary organizations which allowed to remain in the party even those who had committed criminally indictable misdemeanors. We must continue to preserve in every possible way the purity of the party ranks and strengthen their unity and cohesion and strive for strict compliance with the Leninist standards of party life.

Questions of an improvement in the style and methods of work of the party committees and a rise in the battle-worthiness of the primary party organizations have constantly been at the center of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's attention. But the demands on the party committees are particularly high today. Working as before is now no longer sufficient. In order to conform to the level of the new tasks it is necessary to reorganize and engage persistently in an improvement in the style and methods of work. It is no secret that certain gorkoms and raykoms are sometimes awash in so-called business routine and a mass of various questions and petty issues, are not always able to concentrate forces on what is most important and thus work beneath their potential. It was precisely these shortcomings which the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau pointed out to the Ygevaskiy and Khiumaaskiy raykoms.

When a raykom probes the state of affairs in depth and underpins adopted decisions with persistent and consistent organizing work, good results are obtained.

How much such an approach means may be traced in the example of the work of Tallinn's Leninskiy Raykom with the "Vazar" Association, which was lagging behind. The raykom bureau made an in-depth analysis of its activity. The results of the discussion were then submitted to the enterprise's party-economic activists. Fulfillment of the adopted plan of measures was examined monthly at party bureau sessions, with the participation of representatives of the raykom, as a rule. Four leaders, who had failed to cope with the assignment, were replaced. And as a result of the work performed by the raykom the association is coping steadily with the plan and fulfilling contractual commitments.

It would be correct were the committees to examine comprehensive reports of the primary party organizations more often and, what is most important, in greater depth. This would make it possible to see their strong and weak sides better, help them make the necessary adjustments and latch onto and support that which is new which is engendered in the party organizations. As yet, however, such reports are merely isolated instances. In the last 5 years, for example, the Pyarnuskiy and Vyruskiy raykoms examined only three comprehensive reports each, the Pylvaskiy Raykom four. Need it be said that this not only is not to the benefit of the primary organizations but also impoverishes to a considerable extent the work of the party committees themselves. It needs to be self-critically acknowledged that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also examined comprehensive reports of the gorkoms and raykoms insufficiently. There were only four of them in the period under review.

Speaking of an improvement in style and an increase in practical efficiency, we cannot overlook such an important question as the holding of party meetings and party committee plenums. This is a very important part of our work. Topical questions of

the life of the party organizations are discussed and a collective opinion is formulated here. Of course, we are not running in place, and the practice of holding meetings has been enriched considerably in recent years. The meetings on the theme "The Communist--An Active Party Fighter," which were held in all party organizations on the initiative of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, for example, were very productive.

Nonetheless, we have not yet managed to reach the point where really sharp and high-minded criticism and self-criticism is heard at meetings and party committee plenums. Frequently the criticism is expressed in the form of requests and wishes on some individual economic questions or other. Party committee secretaries and the bureau are criticized rarely and timidly. Often raykom and gorkom reports even lack a critical evaluation of their own activity. Party committee plenums are rarely addressed by ordinary workers and kolkhoz members. Yet it is they who now constitute more than half of the composition of the gorkoms and raykoms.

The republic's party organizations paid close attention in the period under review to an improvement in the work of the soviets and trade union, and Komsomol and other mass organizations. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee considered a most important task the stimulation of these mass organizations in order that they might make better use of their rights and perform the duties entrusted to them more fully. For this purpose there was a rise in the responsibility of the communists working in the soviets and public organizations. However, it has to be acknowledged that the activity of the soviets, the trade unions and the Komsomol does not yet correspond to the increased demands. They do not always display sufficient initiative and an ability to work in the new way and see what has been started through to a conclusion. They are being extremely slow to change the style of their activity in the spirit of the ongoing reorganization.

The soviets should have a considerably bigger role. They need to be closer to people and their day-to-day concerns and needs and to display more initiative and persistence in the formulation of questions of the construction of housing, hospitals, schools and kindergarten and cultural and everyday establishments. Ispolkom and business organization leaders need to be heard from more often at sessions and in deputy commissions -- there are already very many complaints about the work of the housing-municipal services and trade and consumer service enterprises. And it is here that much can be done by the deputies. There are more than 11,000 of them here in the republic, and approximately half of them are communists. This is a tremendous force, which needs to be directed and used better.

Many of our ispolkoms are as yet working passively in the old way. Unenterprising, incompetent and indifferent people, who must be emphatically dispensed with, also find themselves work on their staffs.

It is essential that the soviets pay more attention to the work of the law enforcement authorities. There has been somewhat of a reduction in the number of crimes and offenses here recently. At the same time the overall crime level remains high. This applies particularly to the cities of Tallinn, Tartu and Kokhtla-Yarve and Valgaskiy, Vyruskiy and other rayons. Instances of mismanagement and extravagance, inflated reports and distortions in accountability and embezzlement of public property are, as before, giving rise to serious concern. Hooliganism and other crimes against the person are still prevalent, and there is virtually no decline in the number of persons not engaged in socially useful labor.

We have a right today to level serious complaints at M. Tibar, minister of internal affairs, and the ministry board for the inadequate organization of crime detection and the ascertainment and interdiction of the actions of persons leading a parasitical way of life and also those living on unearned income. These are perhaps the weakest

elements of the Estonian SSR MVD's activity, which are having a serious effect on the overall results of its work.

Our trade union organizations have big opportunities for influencing the accomplishment of social-everyday and educational tasks. At the same time, however, full use is not being made of these opportunities. The main shortcoming in the work of the trade union organizations is the fact that they are scattering their forces and do not know how to concentrate them on the solution of the main questions.

The republic Council of Trade Unions is still adopting many decrees, repeat ones at times, and is not always underpinning them with organizing work and supervision. The AUCCTU recently justifiably criticized the republic Council of Trade Unions for the neglect of many hostels. Yet their unfortunate condition was well known to our trade union committees. But it is only now that they have embarked on bringing order to bear there.

It is well known that our republic occupies one of the top places in terms of morbidity level. This is connected with many factors. Here the trade union organizations should be investigating how the clinics, dispensaries and plant first-aid rooms are operating and what the work conditions are like, outlining ways to improve them and striving for the solution of all questions. Do we here also have to wait until we are criticized from above for this to be tackled properly? The same may be said about the worker canteens and the use of clubs and sports installations. After all, these are questions which directly affect the interests of all working people.

We need to make better use of the people's control inspectors also. More than 65,000 persons currently operate at people's control posts and in groups at enterprises and on the farms. We must strive to ensure that they work more enterprisingly and aggressively, particularly on such important matters today as economies in raw material and intermediate products and a strengthening of labor discipline. More consistent use should be made of the rights which have been accorded with respect to a strengthening of state discipline by the republic and city and rayon people's control committees.

We have a right to expect new approaches and more efficient work on the communist upbringing of the youth from our Komsomol. There is still much tedium and formalism in the life of the Komsomol organizations, and their activity is sometimes far removed from the youth's real requirements and interests. The Komsomol committees are still in the grip of every conceivable, sometimes far-fetched, kind of measure and waste much time at meetings and in paperwork. An example in a reorganization of the work style should be set primarily by the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee. I would like to see on its part more assertiveness and promptness in the formulation and solution of questions troubling the youth.

Concluding the report, I would like to dwell briefly on the work of Central Committee plenums. Plenums were held regularly and they discussed most important topical questions of the life of the republic party organization. Members and candidates of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Estonia participated actively in the preparation of questions for the plenums, addressed them and worked on various commissions.

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions were conducted regularly. They discussed long-term and current questions of the development of the economy and ideological and intraparty work. Such as, for example, the economic development of Prichudye, the style and methods of work of the Agrarian-Industrial Association, shortcomings in the work of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and measures to improve it and others. The members of the Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia worked collectively, in a spirit of mutual exactingness.

Now, looking back and evaluating the work that has been done, we also see clearly the shortcomings and omissions in the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. They did not always have a sufficiently systemic and plan-oriented approach. There was insufficient depth of analysis in the examination of certain questions. Bigger, longer-term problems should have been brought up for discussion.

Supervision of the fulfillment of the adopted decisions also could have been considerably better. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee departments displayed insufficient initiative in the formulation of questions and the necessary persistence in the organization of the fulfillment of decisions. And the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat was not always sufficiently demanding here. Many Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department workers rarely visited the localities and for this reason did not always have a sound idea of the processes occurring there.

I would like to say by way of self-criticism that I consider myself also responsible for the shortcomings in the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat and machinery. As Estonian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, I evidently did not always display due exactingness.

The analysis of our work in the period under review confirms time and again that a creative approach, high exactingness and the personal responsibility of everyone for the entrusted assignment are an indispensable condition of success. We need to persistently and perseveringly reeducate ourselves and retrain the personnel inasmuch as there is still an aspiration to tackle new tasks under the new conditions by old methods.

An example of an innovative approach, a critical, realistic appraisal of what has been and is being done and the emphatic surmounting of all that is outmoded and that is impeding accelerated advancement is set by the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the period under review the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee perceived the constant attention and support of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1984 the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat received our report on the participation by Estonian SSR executive personnel in political-educational work among the working people. A comprehensive, concerned discussion was conducted in the Secretariat which in actual fact developed into a discussion of our entire work in recent years. This high-minded and benevolent investigation and the adopted decree rendered us great assistance and largely determined our work for the coming years.

Less than a month remains before the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will put forward crucial new tasks for the accelerated development of the country's economy, a rise in the people's living standard and the struggle for lasting peace and international security.

The party is approaching its congress with a precise program of labor and peace and with a consciousness of high historic responsibility for the country and the peaceful future of mankind. The communists and all working people of Estonia fully share and support the high-minded policy of our party and state, which was set forth with the utmost clarity and convincingness in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the measures and proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and the subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. Our people understand -- and this was confirmed once again at the meetings and gatherings -- that the most impressive contribution to the cause of peace is intensive labor.

We have embarked on the 12th 5-Year Plan with pretty good process stock and enriched by practical experience. We are confronted by even larger-scale and more complex tasks. We have to secure a different quality of development of the economy, raise industrial and agricultural production to a new level and enhance people's well-being. These tasks of the 5-year plan are within our capabilities and they must be unconditionally accomplished.

Permit me on behalf of our congress to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the republic's communists will apply all their powers, knowledge and energy to the attainment of the new high frontiers and implementation of the party's general line.